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TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS, COSTS FOR FARM SECTOR ANALYZED

Moscow/East Berlin INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT in German No 6, 1985 pp 502-07

[Article by Dr Wolfgang Huhn, Dr Maria Ehlich and Dipl.-Ing. Gert Wressnig of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the GDR, the Institute for Energy and Transport Research in Meissen-Rostock: "Analysis of Transport Costs in Farm Sector of GDR as a Prerequisite for Increased Effectiveness"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The farm sector in the GDR, as an important part of the national economy, has received targeted state assistance in the past 35 years and has undergone downright explosive development. Modern large-scale production in the farm sector, based on cooperative and state ownership of capital goods and a high level of division of labor, concentration and specialization, produces entirely new, more stringent transport requirements on the one hand, while at the same time creating substantially changed conditions and improved chances of more efficient structuring. Agriculture in the GDR today is one of the sectors within the national economy with the most extensive and complicated transport requirements. Transport costs, as an important influencing variable in terms of the effectiveness and stability of the capital replacement process, are also being granted an appropriately greater measure of attention (see references 1, 2, 3, etc.) in the farm sectors of other socialist nations and in developed capitalist nations. Reducing transport costs is a task which involves all national economic forces: "Cost reductions in transport processes are a logical part of our national economic activities. This matter affects the transportation system itself, as well as industry, construction, agriculture, forestry, foodstuffs, trade and all other sectors," (see reference 4). This urgent demand within the farm sector is primarily due to the following:

- developments during the 1970's whereby transport costs underwent above-average increases
- the need to produce and to employ funds more effectively, and to achieve the required savings in terms of diesel fuel in the area of transport

Comprehensive analyses of transport, transshipment and storage processes in the farm sector (see reference 5, etc.) point out options, measures and priorities involved in reducing transport costs.

Measurable Variables Regarding Transport Costs

Transport cost is an overall term for two measurable groups of variables. These groups are:

1. TRANSPORT NEEDS which, as part of a transport task relatively independent of transport performance, are generated by production and consumption (e.g. silage must be transported from silo A to stall B).
2. TRANSPORT EXPENDITURES which arise during transport performance as the result of a certain regional distribution of properties or a certain structure involving the flow of goods, and in particular due to the method of transport selected and the level of the transport system (e.g. -expenditures in terms of manhours, diesel fuel, costs, etc., arising out of the transport of silage from silo A to stall B using transport equipment C).

Parameters such as value indices and/or physical indicators in absolute or relative form are required in order to classify transport costs in the farm sector (see Table 1).

The use of these parameters regarding transport costs must always be based on increasing the effectiveness of the overall capital replacement process (up to the ability of farm products to provide adequate supplies). Greater effectiveness in terms of the entire process must always be paramount. Transport processes are to be evaluated on the basis of their fundamental objective--derived from production--which entails movement from place to place and making goods available at certain places at specific times with minimal reductions in quality and at the lowest cost. In this evaluation, demand and cost must be considered in relation to one another (see reference 6).

Influencing Variables Related to Transport Costs

A myriad of influences affect transport costs in the farm sector. In the final analysis these influences also incorporate the reasons for transport costs and permit ways of reducing them to be recognized. The groupings of influencing variables are summarized in Table 2. Of primary importance are those which affect transport needs because they influence absolute transport costs. They are derived from national economic aspects related to all sectors. Thus, a certain concentration in production is always necessary, for example, in order to effectively utilize the available labor capacity, carry through complete mechanization and partial automation, ensure low processing losses, etc. With increasing concentration in production, however, come increasing transport costs (primarily due to greater transport distances).

For transport, production intensification in general means increased farm output as a result of greater yields, the addition of more fertilizer, developments in construction and soil conditioning, and the like. Increased demands on transport also exist in terms of strict adherence to agricultural and animal husbandry-related deadlines, reducing farm losses, limiting soil damage, etc.

Table 1. Parameters Related to Transport Costs in the Farm Sector

Absolute	Relative
Farm output (t)	Specific farm output (t/ha, t/dt GU, t/FCU, t/M GP, t/M NP)
Transport quantity (t)	Specific farm output (t/ha, t/dt GU, t/FCU, t/M GP, t/M NP)
Transshipment quantity (t)	Specific transshipment quantity (t/ha, t/dt GU, t/FCU, t/M GP, t/M NP)
Transport distance (km)	Transshipment factor
Length of transport routes (km)	Specific length of transport routes (km/ha, km/t, km/dt GU, km/FCU)
Transport performance (tkm/a)	Specific transport performance (tkm/ha, tkm/t, tkm/FCU, tkm/dt GU, tkm/M GP, tkm/M NP)
Human labor (mh)	Specific human labor (mh/ha, mh/t, mh/dt GU, mh/FCU, mh/M GP, mh/M NP)
DF consumption (kg, t)	Specific DF consumption (kg/ha, kg/t, kg/dt GU, kg/FCU, kg/h, kg/M GP, kg/M NP)
Costs (M)	(M/ha, M/t, M/dt GU, M/FCU, M/h, M/M GP, M/NP)

Key:
 GP = gross production
 DF = diesel fuel
 GU = grain unit
 ha = hectare
 M = marks

NP = net production
 mh = manhours
 FCU = fodder-fed cattle unit
 t = metric ton

The organization of production, in particular developments involving specialization and division of labor, must be structured with a view to overall effectiveness; however increases in transport costs must be kept in mind when organization is increased. That is why scientific labor organization within the enterprises is becoming ever more urgent (see reference 7). A prerequisite for such a step is that planning, management and accounting activities involved in transport be correctly classified and included in the enterprise system, because this makes a detailed analysis of transport costs possible.

Table 2. Influencing Variables Related to Transport Costs (Main Points)

Influencing Variables Related To	
Transport Needs	Transport Expenditures
Concentration of production, storage, cultivation and processing, e.g. size of enterprise, properties and fields, and concentration of tilled land	Natural production conditions, e.g. configuration of land area, weather, rockiness, soil conditions
Intensification of production, scope of plant and animal production, use of chemicals, technical drying processes, pellet-making, soil conditioning	Structuring of production methods, e.g. scope of transport breakdowns, degree of quality improvement and amount of ballast included in goods, harvesting processes
Organization of production Level of specialization and division of labor within and among enterprises	TTS equipment structure, e.g. type, age and capacity structure, condition
Distribution of production, storage, cultivation and processing locations, as well as consumption, e.g. - regional distribution of enterprises and properties - distribution of cultivated areas and properties within the enterprises - settlement structure	Road network, e.g. condition and density of roads, amount of traffic, traffic-related development of fields and properties
	Production management, planning, organization and accounting
	Qualification of TTS labor force
	Transport prices, etc. Economic regulations

(TTS = Transport, Transshipment, Storage)

Distribution of locations is conducted first and foremost with cropping and regional considerations in mind. This distribution is important for determining the direction and magnitude of the flow of goods to be achieved. Both at the sector and at the enterprise level it is therefore important to keep this flow of goods (in fulfilling production transport requirements) to a minimum.

The other influencing variables affect only the effectiveness of transport performance. They do not give rise to transport needs but can have a major influence on costs.

Analysis of Transport Needs in the Farm Sector of the GDR

The analysis results shown below were determined from average values obtained during the calendar years 1979 to 1981. They are related to all transport processes which:

- involve farm products up to the first processing and/or commercial level (excluding transport by rail or ship)
- are realized in addition to the above by farm enterprises

FARM OUTPUT is defined as a single occurrence of specific farm products regardless of how many times the goods are transported. Output in the farm sector amounts to 352 million metric tons annually. Of this amount, 95 percent is in loose bulk or liquid form, whereby light-weight goods (density is less than 400 kg/m³) make up 40 to 60 percent of the solid goods. Specific farm output is thus 1.22 t/dt GU or 52.3 t/ha of arable land and characterizes transport needs in intensive, highly mechanized agricultural production. From this we obtain the specific TRANSPORT QUANTITY (sum of goods involved in transport operations) of 1.45 t/dt GU or 62.6 t/ha of arable land. It is to be expected that the absolute output of goods (with the exception of animal-waste fertilizer) will continue to increase along with future demands for farm products.

The structure of farm goods comprises five basic groups of products (Table 3). Of the other goods (materials, fuels, construction materials and earth substances), earth substances and materials form the largest share. The magnitude and structure of the transport system required depend primarily on cultivation structure, yields, types of animals involved and animal-raising techniques.

Table 3. Farm Output, Transport and Transshipment Quantities per Product Group (in percent; averages for 1979; 1980; 1981)

Product Group	Farm Output	Transport Quantity	Transshipment Quantity
1. Plant products ¹	39.4	44.2	39.6
specifically, grain	2.7	3.1	2.3
potatoes	3.9	7.1	4.2
beets	3.5	5.3	8.5
fruits/vegetables	0.4	6.8	0.6
coarse fodder	24.2	23.5	21.9
dried fodder	4.1	3.6	1.2
2. Animal products	3.9	3.3	--
3. Organic fertilizer	33.3	31.5	38.7
4. Mineral fertilizer	3.1	4.4	7.7
5. Other products	20.3	16.6	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes seed and seedlings

Specific farm output for plant production processes varies greatly, but in general the leading products are organic fertilizers, primary products and secondary products (Fig. 1).

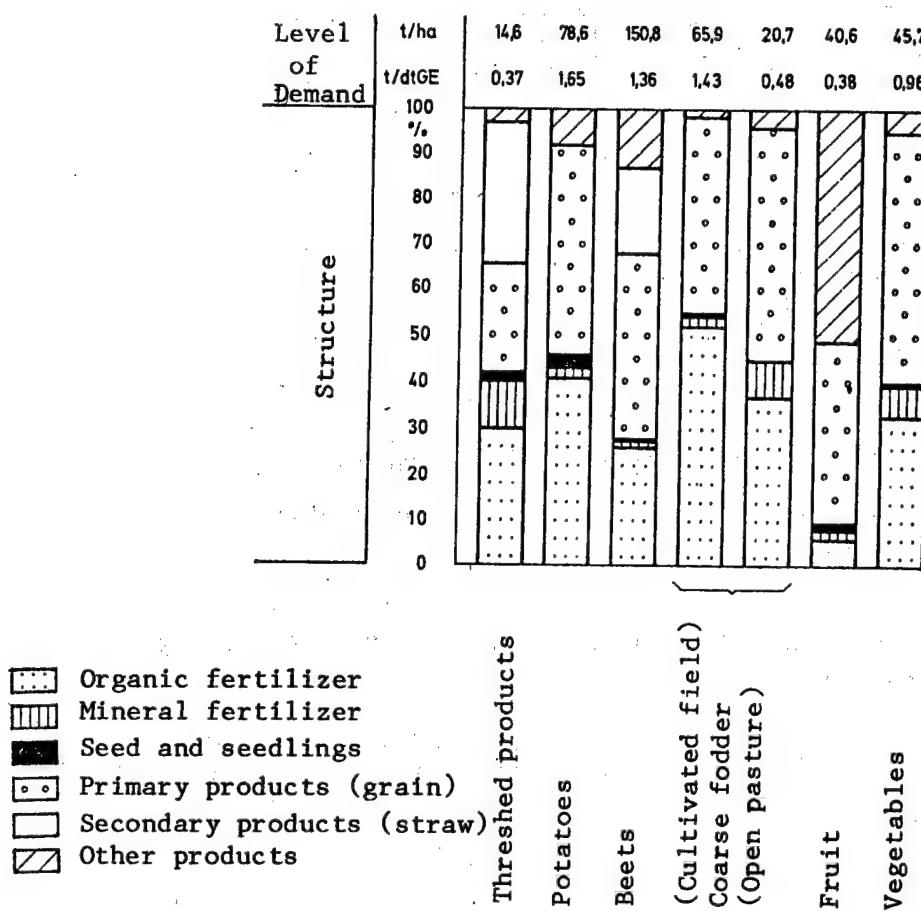


Fig. 1 Level and Structure of Farm Output Involving Plant Production Processes

Transport needs at a given time during one year fluctuate greatly within the decades and quarters (Fig. 2). From year to year, natural causes can lead to shifts of one to two decades and output differences of ± 20 percent. This must be taken into account particularly in planning for mechanization resources for transport during the typical peak demand period from 3/VIII to 3/X.

The average TRANSPORT DISTANCE in the farm sector of the GDR has increased exponentially since 1960 and in 1980 amounted to 7.8 km in enterprises involved in plant and animal production and 8.6 km in cooperative areas.

The distances involved in the individual transport operations vary, as the summary in Table 4 clearly shows. As expected, supply and sales transports (about 20 percent of transport quantities) are far above the average in terms of transport distance and give rise to significant transport needs.

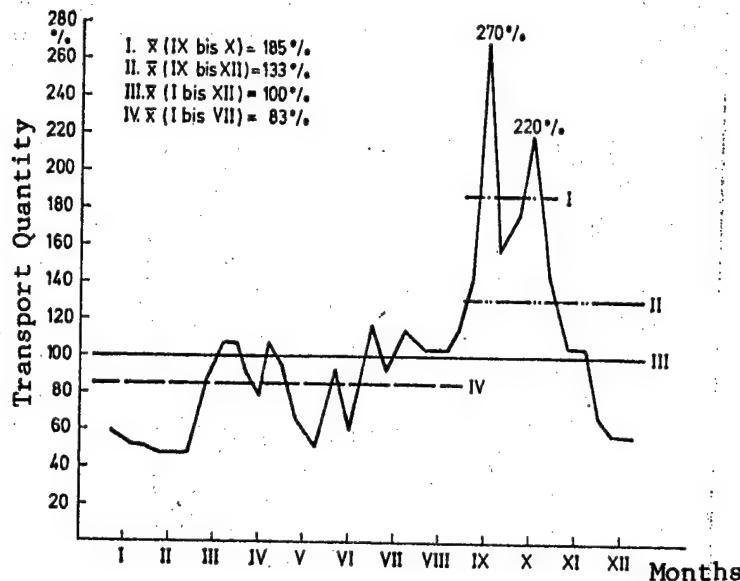


Fig. 2 Time Distribution of Annual Transport Quantity in Decades
(metric tons per year)

Table 4. Transport Quantity, Distance and Performance Grouped According to Transport Operations

Operation	Transport quantity in percent	Transport distance in km	Transport performance in percent
Transports from the field	30	6.9	26
Transports to the field	27	4.2	15
Transports between farm properties	30	7.5	29
Transports between farm properties, commercial, traffic, etc.	13	18.0	30
(spec. supply transports)	(6)	(15.0)	(11)
(spec. sales transports)	(12)	(19.6)	(30)
Total	100	7.8	100

Although the average transport distance involved in operations to and from the fields is relatively low, transport expenditures are high due to the necessity of driving on land under cultivation. When compared to on-road transport, diesel fuel consumption, for example, can increase many times over (depending on ground conditions), whereby several km per hectare of arable land are covered in driving alongside the harvester, driving from harvester to harvester, driving from the edge of the field to the harvester, and in turning around (see reference 8). Such travel on cultivated land accounts for about 10 percent of the distance traveled by transport vehicles--in the case of harvest and feed transports even 15 to 25 percent.

On the average, transports cover 132 km/ha or 2.7 km/dt GU annually, about 54 percent of which is traveled by tractors (tractor transport accounts for 70 percent of the transported mass). This fact points out a priority area with regard to increased transport efficiency.

It has been shown that the average transport distance depends to a great extent on the following factors:

- . size of enterprise and property
- . field size and amount of arable land in region
- . production organizational structure within enterprise
- . concentration and regional distribution of cultivation and processing enterprises
- . number of access points to public transportation facilities
- . structure of roads and highways

From the point of view of reducing transport distances, these factors in the future must be afforded greater attention in terms of optimizing production.

(Absolute) TRANSPORT PERFORMANCE in the farm sector has increased 2.6 times since 1970 (to about 3.3×10^9 tkm per year). It is thus one of the transport parameters of national economic relevance today (e.g. it corresponds to 34 percent of public motor traffic) (see reference 9).

Over 40 percent of transport performance is required for supply and sales transports (see Table 4), and this involves transports over (relatively) large distances. Transport optimization and careful selection of transport equipment must be the central focus in terms of reducing costs. The products which lead to greater transport performance are primarily dried and green fodder, silage (21 percent), animal-waste fertilizers (16.5 percent), potatoes (12.7 percent) and animals and animal products (9.2 percent). About 50 percent of transport performance in the farm sector is needed by plant products.

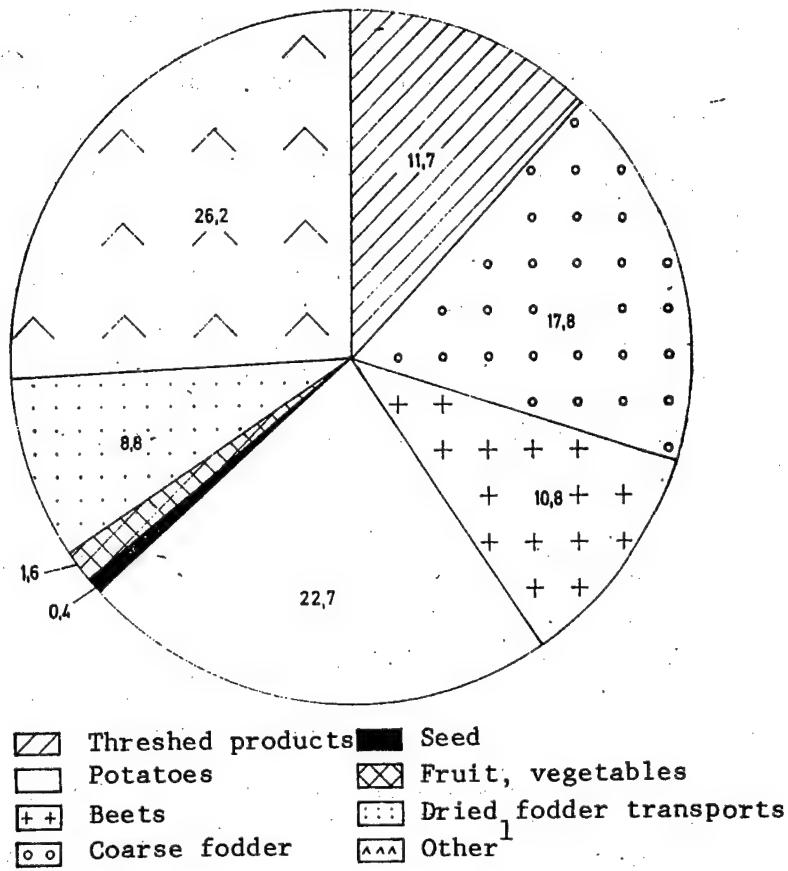
Averaged over all types of goods, just under 10 tkm annually per metric ton of farm output must be provided. This figure is to be gradually reduced within the next few years.

Fig. 3 shows how overall transport performance is divided up according to different types of plant production. Worth noting is the relatively high share devoted to other types of transport involved in farm production. In the future these areas must be more closely researched and rationalized.

However, in order to determine the costs according to amount they were calculated based on a representative sampling of transport needs (see reference 5) and binding standard values (see reference 9).

The focus was on indices for the following:

- time spent on human labor
- diesel fuel consumption and
- costs (remuneration, technology, materials)



1) Transport and transshipment processes which cannot be classified under the main processes, primarily materials, fuels, construction materials and earth substances

Fig. 3 Share of Plant Production Processes Involved in Agricultural Transport Performance

Fig. 4 shows what percentages of overall costs involved in plant production processes are attributable to transport and transshipment. Analysis indicates the following:

- generally high transport expenditures are made and none of the processes have values so low that they might be disregarded
- transshipment involves a substantial share of human labor
- the frequently overlooked second transport stage gives rise to relatively high expenditures
- the generally high TTS shares require greater attention during rationalization and process structuring

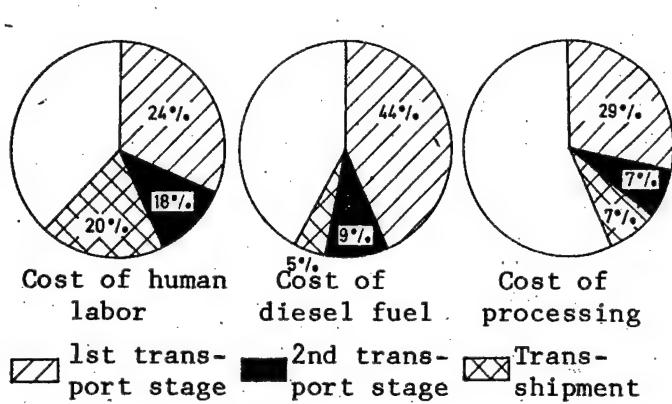


Fig. 4 Share of Expenditures for Transport and Transshipment in Farm Sector (in percent)

Within the processes, the figures for specific costs and TTS shares vary greatly (Table 5). From this point of view, potato and beet processes must undergo a greater in-depth analysis for further reductions in transport costs. In the case of the absolute costs involved in human labor, the transport and transshipment of straw and hay, as well as the transport of cultivated fodder, potatoes, materials and animals, have proven to be priorities.

Table 5. Specific Expenditures and Percentages Involved in Transport in Production Processes

Process	Human Labor Costs			Diesel Fuel Costs		
	Process in manhours per dt GU	Percent Transport	Trans-	Process kg/GU	Percent Transport	Trans-
Threshed products	0.71	34	33	2.28	33	4
Potatoes	1.64	44	24	5.39	55	6
Beets	1.63	27	6	3.16	61	8
Cultivated fodder	0.57	59	8	2.53	58	3
Fruit	3.32	12	4	2.63	30	3
Vegetables	3.41	22	6	6.97	33	4

In terms of transport effectiveness, the ranges of figures depending on product type are as follows:

- specific time involved (in manhours per metric ton), between 0.20 (green fodder, beets) and 4.45 (hay)
- specific diesel fuel costs (in kg per metric ton), between 0.47 (silage) and 4.0 (hay)
- specific costs (in marks per metric ton, based on 1981 prices), between 5.30 (beets) and 62.89 (straw)

These differences in effectiveness require different approaches in terms of increasing transport efficiency. Essentially, specific costs for society's transport needs must be lowered. First, however, we must determine society's actual transport needs based on optimization of production and transport. (At the same time a real increase in effectiveness is expected.)

Priorities With Regard to Reducing Transport Costs

In the past few years, diverse measures for reducing transport costs have been introduced within the farm sector of the GDR. The aim of these measures is a further absolute reduction in transport costs with increasing production.

These various measures are summarized according to the following groupings. They are derived from the influencing variables related to transport costs (Table 2).

1. Transport-favorable production structure and distribution of plant production locations	Concentration and specialization in cultivation and processing Road network Product structure, plant and animal production Optimum location of properties
2. Transport-favorable organization of production within enterprise and region	Cooperation and specialization Crop rotation, cropping structure
3. Animal-raising techniques and processes with low transport requirements	Process steps <ul style="list-style-type: none">- reducing losses- limiting soil damage- favorable percentage of intermediate storage and transshipment- little in-field driving Equipment and labor <ul style="list-style-type: none">- rapid farm delivery- active farm delivery- coordinated delivery parameters- qualifications in theory of transport economics
4. Effective TTS processes	Goods <ul style="list-style-type: none">- reduce roughage- increase nutrients- transport-conducive properties Labor <ul style="list-style-type: none">- qualifications- stimulation- standardization TTS equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none">- effective use- greater efficiency in terms of available solutions- new concepts- effective TTS equipment structure

In order to estimate the effectiveness of these measures, basic ways of obtaining reductions were investigated for the period up to 1990. The following priorities regarding the reduction of diesel fuel consumption for transport and transshipment processes (mobile) are listed in order of importance.

1. Reduce average transport distance by means of
 - . optimization of conditions affecting transport and supply both within and among the enterprises
 - . optimization of the distribution of property locations
 - . organization of production with low transport requirements
 - . coordination of supply and sales transports
2. Reduce transport quantities while increasing or maintaining production quantities, in particular by means of
 - . reduced amounts of animal waste (increase content of dried substances to 6 to 8 percent)
 - . storage of stall dung near stall (so that rotting produces weight losses before transport)
 - . reduced admixtures to crops requiring intermediate cultivation
 - . lower grain moisture during threshing
 - . increased content of dried material in straw-based feeds (more wilting)
 - . expanded pasture land
 - . conversion to more effective harvesting and utilization processes (with low transport requirements)
3. More efficient transport, transshipment and storage processes in order to reduce costs involved in transport performance by means of
 - . improved use of available transport and transshipment equipment in terms of time, capacity and functionality
 - . maintenance and reconstruction of roads and highways
 - . reducing lost time
 - . use of new transport and transshipment equipment
4. Increasing production quantities while maintaining or reducing transport costs by means of
 - . diverse measures for increasing yields
 - . reducing farm losses related to TTS
 - . meeting agricultural and animal-husbandry related deadlines
 - . more widespread application of soil conservation methods
5. Increasing the scope of suitable divisions of labor and cooperation between the farm sector and other sectors of the national economy.

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CSO: 2300/121

EXPORT SHORTFALLS HINDER IMPORT ACTIVITY

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 13 Jan 86 p 2

[Article: "Without Export there is no Import"]

[Text] The development of the country and the economy requires more foreign currency income. We will assure this income by continually expanding the export of our goods. Certainly, we are not the ones who decide on international prices, nor on the situation of commodities markets in an economy in crisis, which moves like the waves of a stormy sea. Nevertheless, we are able to produce continually more goods of a high quality, on the basis of international standards. Changing the structure of goods, producing as many new articles as possible and marketing them in the proper way depend upon our work. Where must attention be concentrated to execute the tasks of the current year?

The 13th plenum of the party Central Committee emphasized that to expand foreign currency income, it is necessary for all sectors of the economy to think and work. Under these conditions, the best possible cooperation and coordination of work among the sectors of production, transport and foreign trade is required. The revolutionary vigor of the working masses is incompatible with manifestations of departmentalism and a narrow view of activities which frequently occurred last year. Thus, damage was observed during the transport of ferrochrome and pyrite; incidents increased with regard to some goods in storage; the standing of some vessels in port occurred because the production schedules were not respected, etc. No progress is possible with these practices. An able organizer is one who, by analyzing the shortcomings of last year, takes the responsibility and determines the measures necessary to overcome them.

The fulfillment of export tasks is a necessity and a requirement for every enterprise. The needs of economic growth require that internal reserves must be better utilized in order to over-fulfill export. Good experience and foreign currency benefits from the improvement of the quality of tobacco last year must serve as a stimulus to the export of all goods. It is known, for example, that the economy was harmed by failure to export vegetables early. In the port of Durres, there are shortcomings in the treatment of some goods. The resolution of these problems cannot stand more procrastination.

As the 13th plenum of the party Central Committee assigned the task, the work method of foreign trade workers must be more skillful, more flexible. The great tasks which we have before us cannot be made a reality without a revolutionary method and style of work of the offices of the ministry and the foreign trade enterprises. Everyone must place the task he is assigned under his protection; everyone must act with initiative and a practical spirit to increase exports and reduce imports. In addition, this requires raising further the level of professional training and ability of the workers.

The increase of foreign currency income requires the establishment of a strict regime of savings, in both materials that are exported and raw materials that are imported. This requires, first of all, a scientifically based review of norms in the expenditure of materials. It is illegal for the level of setting technical norms for materials to still be below the defined objectives, although good experience in this area is not lacking. Thus every enterprise has something to learn about establishing technical norms from the instrument factory in Korce, about the rigorous pursuit of expenditures from the shoe factory in Tirana and the rubber enterprise in Durres. The organs of government and the economy must in no case be reconciled to the exceeding of norms, as occurred last year with solar oil in glass factories, with coke in non-ferrous metallurgy, with cotton in the textile industry, etc.

On the basis of the methodology of planning, the draft plan for imports in 1987 will be drawn up in February of this year. The cadres and specialists in enterprises and ministries must make advance arrangements from now on for the scientifically based formulation of plans. Work with initiative and independent action is required everywhere for the replacement of imported materials with domestic raw materials. Before seeking foreign currency to import and buy machinery, full accounting must be made as to the utilization of existing production capabilities. At the same time, the mistaken practices of those specialists who determine import requirements for lines and workshops by leafing through catalogues must be combatted. Thus, ways remain open for the misuse of foreign currency, because the machinery is not put into operation or is not utilized to full capacity, as has occurred with some mining equipment, a carpet cleaning line, etc.

By working everywhere with perseverance and a lofty sense of responsibility, as the 13th plenum of the party Central Committee emphasized, to ensure the required timeliness, quantity and quality of goods destined for export, and by supplying the needs of the foreign market, foreign currency income will be increased, achieved and over-fulfilled.

The organs of the state and the economy, the ministries, the people's councils and their district executive committees must devote the necessary attention to problems of export, while monitoring the steady supplying of products, their quality and packaging and their transport to specified destinations, while exercising strict control and continually keeping accounts.

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NEED TO ACCELERATE TRANSPORTATION OF PRODUCTS

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 29 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Roundtable discussion by Fatos Bitincka, Bashkim Bendo, Shefqet Xhiku, Etem Bakiu, Qazim Asllani: "The Fastest Movement of Goods from the Producer to the Consumer"]

[Text] We have invited a group of comrades to our editorial roundtable: Fatos Bitincka, director of the Directorate of Auto Transport at the Ministry of Communications; Bashkim Bendo, deputy director of the Durres Railroad Directorate; Shefqet Xhiku, specialist at the Ministry of Industry and Mines; Stem Bakiu, specialist at the Ministry of Energy; and Qazim Asllani, specialist at the Ministry of Domestic Trade. Thoughts were exchanged with them on the fastest circulation of goods from the producer to the consumer.

Editor: The 13th plenum of the AWP Central Committee assigned the task of generalizing the advanced experience which was gained in overcoming difficulties last year and of viewing with a self-critical eye the shortcomings observed in the method of work, in order to correct them and fulfill the plan in all indices. What can you tell us, Comrades, about this?

Fatos Bitincka: The workers of the automotive sector of the Ministry of Communications are devoting attention at this time to the knowledge and better experience gained last year, as well as to rigorous criticism of the faults observed and to the fulfillment of tasks.

Better work with a method of action, has been made on several fronts, such as the transport of copper to the smelting factory in Kukes, the transport of coal from Memaliaj, the transport of beet sugar, etc. Despite great difficulties, many automobile pool collectives have fulfilled their tasks well: among these are the auto pools of Elbasan, Tirana, Pogradeci, Peshkopi, etc. Some new pools with little experience are making excuses, but it is different in the case of the Gramshy pool, where the tasks were fulfilled properly in all indices throughout the whole of last year. The experience of the Peshkopi pool is particularly valuable: despite difficult conditions, they did not indulge in excuses, but fulfilled their tasks.

Some auto pool managers in the north try to conceal the shortcomings in their work by claiming weather difficulties. This occurred in the Rreshen pool, which had deficits during the first quarter of last year. But when conditions improved, the whole collective, without excuses, strove to fulfill the plan, closed the gaps and successfully achieved their goal. The same may be said of the Lezhe auto pool. Experience rejects the excuses which are heard from some managers of backward pools, such as those in Shkoder, Fushe-Arrez, Kukes, Korce, Erseke, etc., who have not fulfilled the work indices and have not responded to tasks involving the transport of quartz, coal, etc.

Etem Bakiu: We are really worried about the unsatisfactory situation that has been created in the transport of coal in the Korce basin, where the quantity continues to increase and it is known that the coal that is left there loses a great deal of heating power. On this front, Comrade Fatos, I think we should coordinate our work better so that the accumulated coal can be removed as rapidly as possible and so that it will be possible for work to proceed normally during this year.

Fatos Bitincka: Our tasks include the improvement of the level of management and organization of the pools in Korce, Erseke, etc.

Bashkim Bendo: During last year, the railroad workers increased their efforts to accelerate the circulation of goods and worked better especially for the transport of certain minerals, such as chrome, pyrite, iron nickel from Perrenjas, etc. The key to success lies in the formation of a proper triangle: railroad-producer-consumer. The strengthening of these connections facilitates work. In executing the tasks of the 13th plenum of the AWP Central Committee, we have increased our efforts for the steady supplying of consumers, in order not to create trouble.

In analyzing the experience of last year, we have drawn some valuable conclusions for the improvement of our method of work. We have positive experience in the transport of goods for export and import, in supplying the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine in Elbasan, etc. Some railroad districts continue to remain in the vanguard, such as those of Perrenjas and Lushnje. We have tried to introduce their experience into other districts as well, but effectiveness has not been up to the required level.

In the spirit of the 13th plenum of the AWP Central Committee in order to eliminate these shortcomings, we are opening a new horizon of the concept of work for the quantitative and qualitative achievement of the plan indices. This goal will also be served by the establishment of new technical exploitation indices, which will have an influence on the acceleration of circulation of rail cars, giving priority to the index of "time", which, until now, has been underrated: until now in the work practice of the stations, importance has been given to the circulation of rail cars.

Shefqet Xhiku: Aside from this, it is necessary to further strengthen coordination among the ministries as the 13th plenum of the AWP Central Committee instructed, so that we can put this experience that we have gained to better use in fulfilling the great tasks of this year.

I say this because for the last few days this year, we have been receiving telegrams at the ministry from various enterprises complaining about the failure to transport goods produced.

Etem Bakiu: We have some observations for the comrades of the auto transport, as well as for you comrades of the railroad. Specifically, at some railroad stations, such as those in Gurimi, Kuq, Ballsh and others, large storage situations were created last year. We also made the same observation before and strongly, with regard to the transport of bituminous gravel in Selenica, because there is production in the mines, while there is nothing to process in the factory in Valias and the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine in Elbasan also needs it.

Bashkim Bendo: We have had defects in the locomotives of this line. We lack spare parts, but it is a fact that this situation has made us mobilize ourselves in order not to permit more of the same. With regard to the coal, we think that regionalization of its transport will be an effective measure for the most rapid movement of the product.

Etem Bakiu: We have studied this problem, Comrade Bashkim, and have even gone to the Center for Computer Mathematics to program it, but we are encountering difficulties. Consumers require calorific quality, which is an obstacle to this regionalization. Nevertheless, nothing is impossible if it is studied more thoroughly.

Shefqet Xhiku: This is verified by our experience too. In order to better execute the plan made for the transport of goods this year, to eliminate criss-crosses and parallel movements, as well as for the transport of certain types of goods, such as copper, mine columns and firewood, we went to the Center for Computer Mathematics. This was very effective, because it has brought a reduction in the amount of automotive and rail transport in comparison with last year.

Qazim Asllani: I want to raise a problem. Transport of citrus fruit has been made by boat. This is fine, but the problem of preserving property has arisen, because there are damages. Aside from this, measures must also be taken for the transport of apples and other produce which, this year, has been planned for rail.

Bashkim Bendo: Perhaps containers would be good, especially for citrus fruit, since this would reduce damage. I want to emphasize now some of the tasks which are arising this year on the basis of instructions from the AWP Central

Committee. First of all, utilization of capacities of railroad lines and the execution of some reconstruction work on the branches, in order to increase their effectiveness, the improvement of the indices of means of transport, locomotives and cars, to increase technical readiness, etc.

Fatos Bitincka: On the basis of the experience we have gained, as the 13th plenum of the AWP Central Committee instructed, we will devote attention to the use of transport means with two drivers.

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PARTY SECRETARY DESCRIBES ECONOMIC STATE OF MIKHAYLOVGRAD OKRUG

Sofia POLITICHESKA AGITATSIYA in Bulgarian No. 3, 1986 pp 23-29

[Article by Petur Nikolov, Mikhaylovgrad Okrug BCP Committee first secretary:
"Triumph of the April Line"]

[Text] As elsewhere in the country, in our okrug the socialist competition and labor contest in honor of the 13th Congress and the 30 anniversary of the historical April Plenum of the BCP Central Committee, are spreading extensively.

In order to assess most accurately what Mikhaylovgrad Okrug represents today, we must look at the situation of 40 years ago, when this area was extremely poor and backward. The most outstanding indicator of the profound changes which have taken place in its appearance are the basic changes in its socioeconomic development. Whereas in 1960, immediately after the okrug was created, its industrial output totaled 38 million leva annually, today it has reached nearly 1 billion leva. Since that time more than 2 billion leva's worth of capital investments have been made in its development. The capital assets of economic enterprises increased from 185 million leva in 1960 to more than 1.5 billion and over the past 10 years have doubled in industry and increased by nearly 30 percent during the 8th 5-Year Plan.

Today Mikhaylovgrad Okrug accounts for 1.8 percent of the country's capital production assets and nearly 2 percent of the industrial, 3.3 percent of its agricultural output and 2 percent of the national income.

Machine building and electronics, the output of which increased by a factor of 9.1 during that period, developed at a high pace, particularly after the April 1956 BCP Central Committee Plenum. They also became the structure-determining sectors in the okrug's industry. The volume of output increased by a factor of 37 for textiles and clothing, 31 for construction materials production, 11 for the shoe industry, and 3.5 for the full industry.

Within the national industrial complex Mikhaylovgrad Okrug has specialized as the only producer of fittings, automation for the ceramic industry, earthenware floor tiles, "Markhi" metal structures, abrasive instruments and loudspeaker systems. It accounts for 32 percent of the electric cars and 41 percent of the worsted yarn produced in the country.

Agricultural output has doubled compared with 1960, entirely as a result of higher social labor productivity, whereas within that period the number of farmers declined by a factor of more than 3. Transportation developed intensively. Fifty percent of the country's commodities hauled along the Danube River are handled by the Lom Port.

The okrug's production forces are properly deployed territorially, which creates good conditions and prerequisites for the development of its 14 settlement systems.

Major changes have taken place in the social and cultural areas. The qualitative structure of labor resources has improved significantly. The number of cadres with higher, semi-higher and secondary training has nearly quadrupled. The living standard of the working people is steadily improving on the basis of the development of production forces. Per capita monetary income increased by a factor of 4.5, average wages, 2.6 and retail trade, 5.9. The number of hospital beds rose from 47 to 82 per 1000 population.

Nearly 90 percent of all children of preschool age attend children's institutions. In 1983 the okrug was national champion in education. We have a state drama theater, six museums, 10 museum collections, two amateur musical theaters, 789 amateur performing groups with 14,000 participants, two art galleries and 282 libraries with more than 2 million books.

Naturally, the successes achieved in the development of the okrug are no exception but part of the tremendous successes achieved in the development of our homeland. Let us particularly emphasize, however, that the party's April course and the great attention and concern of the BCP Central Committee, the government and, personally, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, and the dedicated and daring efforts of the population ensured high rates of economic growth and brought about radical changes in the life of the okrug's working people.

The theoretical development and practical approaches outlined with tremendous power and scale in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's postcongress works, were the guiding principle in the activities of the okrug party organization in the period between the 12th and 13th BCP Congresses. They became the foundation for the development of party-political and economic organizational work for applying the achievements of scientific and technical progress, upgrading the technical standard and quality of output, ensuring the more efficient utilization of capacities and extensively applying the economic approach and its mechanism.

From the very first days of the 8th 5-Year Plan the okrug developed an atmosphere of high political and labor upsurge for work involving higher objectives, criteria and responsibility for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of assignments. We fulfilled the 5-year plan for socioeconomic development in all sectors (excluding agriculture) 11 days ahead of schedule, as follows: output, 100.8 percent; overall industrial production, 101.6 percent; overall profit, 110.2 percent; net output, 104.5 percent; public labor productivity, 108.9 percent. During the 5-year period we exceeded the state assignments for overall profits by 55.7 million leva,

net output by 56.6 million, overall industrial output by 57 million and consumer goods and services by over 56 million leva.

In the last 3 years of the 5-year plan alone 1,070 assignments related to technical progress, 357 new technologies, 340 new and improved goods and more than 3,100 rationalization suggestions were applied.

A number of positive changes occurred in agriculture as well. Compared with the average annual output during the 7th 5-Year Plan, grain production increased by 17.7 percent between 1981 and 1984. Average yields increased by 69.8 percent for wheat and 30.3 percent for sunflower. Overall agricultural output increased by nearly 20 percent; net output by 10.4 percent and public labor productivity by 31 percent.

The December program for upgrading the living standard of the working people is being successfully implemented. We built nearly 5,000 new housing units, 8 children's institutions and 74 classrooms.

To us the 8th 5-Year Plan was a period of accelerated intensification of the economy and of all areas of social life. The entire increase of the overall output and the national income generated in the okrug was the result of higher public labor productivity.

Overall output increased by 22.2 percent and net output by 34.6 percent; personnel employed in material production was reduced by 4.7 percent. Worker labor productivity increased by 26.6 percent.

The successes we achieved in our development during the 8th 5-Year Plan are unquestionable. They are the result of the mind and enthusiasm, labor and constructive energy of party and Komsomol members and united agrarians and members of the Fatherland Front. They are the result of the dedicated work of our working class, agricultural workers and intelligentsia, the more so since during the last 2 years we had to surmount a great deal of objective difficulties related to electric power shortages and the drought.

Today, as we draw a balance of the accomplishments during the 8th 5-Year Plan, we realize that it does not allow us to fall into complacent optimism. On the contrary, our achievements are not consistent with the powerful material and technical base developed in the okrug and the possibilities of the subjective factor. We must resolve complex and broad problems in the economy and the other areas of social life and, in some cases, some grave problems. We are not satisfied, above all, with the fact that the material and technical facilities of a high percentage of the okrug's economy, including industry, remain on a low technical level; the equipment used in many enterprises is essentially for general purposes and, in some enterprises, has become morally and physically obsolete. Nor are we satisfied with accomplishments in upgrading the quality of output and implementing the tasks related to the thrifty and most efficient utilization of materials, raw materials and energy. During the 8th 5-Year Plan we were unable to provide the best possible solution to a number of problems related to upgrading the skills of performing and management cadres; in agriculture we were unable to achieve the necessary intensification which would have drastically upgraded its economic efficiency.

Many problems are related to the development of the infrastructure and to decisively improving the working and living conditions of the population, the organization of comprehensive public services and the relaxation of the okrug's working people.

The strategy of the further progress in Mikhaylovgrad Okrug, which is the party's strategy is clear: comprehensive intensification of public production and of all areas of social life, based on the acceleration of advanced technologies and maximal accomplishments of scientific and technical progress.

Priority will be given to the development of sectors and production facilities which determine the okrug's specialization and which have established technological foundations and possess greater opportunities for "reaching" the international market and ensuring the fuller satisfaction of population and production requirements. Our aspiration is to reach high level comprehensiveness in the development of the okrug and all settlement systems with a view to perfecting economic relations and closing the technological cycle.

In the spirit of the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum, during the 9th 5-Year Plan great attention will be paid to technological retooling of the okrug's economy. The 9th 5-Year Plan calls for high rates of economic growth, significantly higher than the country's average in many respects.

New progressive changes will be made in the structure of the okrug's economy, in industry above all. Priority will be given to the development of machine building and electronics, whose output will be increased by 83 percent, while the volume of chemical industry will more than double.

Our joint work with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, scientific institutes and higher educational institutions will be expanded. The number of people engaged in scientific services to the okrug economy will be doubled in the next 5 years.

Small and medium-sized enterprises operating on a high technical standard will be built and commissioned. They will supplement, develop further and optimize the existing material and technical base.

Particular attention will be paid to the use of new advanced technologies and to mastering the production of higher quality and more efficient goods with improved reliability and functionality. During the 5-year plan the production of new and improved items will be increased by a factor of 2.7. We shall undertake the production of transport-feeding systems for technological lines, a modular system for translation boosting systems for multiple-variant communications, hard-alloy tools for the plants of the Electric Materials and Structural Elements DSO, and construction panels based on formaldehyde resins. A number of new technologies will be mastered such as the technology for hydroplastic metal processing, manufacturing of polycrystal instruments, instruments for plasma and laser cutting of metals and many others.

In the spirit of the requirements of the March 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum, tasks and objectives have been set which will require decisive changes

in agricultural intensification through the application of the peak achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The main emphasis will be on improving the feed base. We are planning to increase grain production and specialization of subsectors in animal husbandry, such as the development of specialized breeds for milk and meat in cattle and sheep breeding.

One of our crucial problems is restoring soil fertility on some 450,000 hectares of soil which has become excessively moist on the surface. In the past 2 years, using the twin-layer plowing technology, we developed 80,000 hectares and during the 5-year plan the soil fertility of this entire area will be restored.

Hydraulic reclamation will be a target sector this 5-year plan. We shall quadruple capital investments compared with the 8th 5-Year Plan for the accelerated completion of the Mikhaylovgrad hydraulic junction and the reconstruction and modernization of the Lom-Zapad and Stanevo irrigation systems.

Priority will be given to the application of new industrial technologies in the sector. We shall extensively apply minimal and plowless soil cultivation, scientific crop management and, in animal husbandry, technologies consistent with nature. The worsened demographic processes demand a rapid retooling of the sector with power-saturated and highly efficient equipment.

The material and technical base of trade and services, where the most advanced forms of population services will be applied, will be built at an accelerated pace during the 9th 5-Year Plan. We are planning the building of a number of enterprises and taking steps which will provide even better conditions for the development of education and cultural life in the okrug. The 9th 5-Year Plan will be decisive in improving the quality of health services. We shall complete a dental polyclinic in Mikhaylovgrad with 32 offices. We are building a 600-bed surgical ward and the hospital in Lom is being expanded.

These are some of the problems which will be resolved in the years to come. They are complex and exceptionally important. Our accomplishments so far are substantial but are only a good foundation, a starting point for a new offensive and for an all-round upsurge in the okrug. The prospects are clear and optimistic and inspire us to new labor accomplishments and victories.

Under the leadership of the okrug party organization, loyal to their revolutionary and labor traditions, the working people of Mikhaylovgrad Okrug will make a worthy contribution to the nationwide toil and struggle in honor of the 30th anniversary of the April Plenum and the 13th Party Congress and the implementation of resolutions which will be adopted by this high forum of our great Bulgarian Communist Party.

5003
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MINISTER DWELLS ON POWER RESOURCES

Sofia ENERGETIKA in Bulgarian No 1, 1986 pp 2-6

[Article by Minister of Energy Nikola Todoriev: "Power Industry Tasks During the Congress Year"]

[Text] The 8th 5-Year Plan ended in 1985. Its formulation and comprehensive implementation were consistent with the resolutions of the 12th BCP Congress.

"The annual plans were fulfilled and the plan for the 5-year period was overfulfilled," Comrade Zhivkov said in his New Year greetings to the Bulgarian people. "The pace of development for the 9th 5-Year Plan will remain equally high and stable. Our people can look to the future calmly and confidently."

The implementation of the 8th 5-Year Plan brought about profound qualitative changes in our country's overall socioeconomic and spiritual development. The systematic implementation of the April general party line in the field of the power industry of accelerated development of nuclear power capacities, maximal utilization of local resources and most economical use of fuels and energy, continued during the 5-year plan period.

Between 1980 and 1985 the country's total electric power consumption increased by 18.7 percent.

Compared with the final year of the 7th 5-Year Plan, total electric power production was 22.3 percent higher.

The share of electric power produced by the nuclear power plant increased.

During the 5-year period overall coal production increased by 3 percent.

These successes are the result of the stressed and constructive efforts of miners, power workers, and specialists and managers of mines, power plants, repair and construction branches, scientific research institutes and units of all ministry departments. These successes are a worthy repayment for the tireless concern shown by the party and the government and a confirmation of the accuracy of the party's strategic line of accelerated and faster development of the power industry.

In drawing the balance for the past 5 years we must not ignore some failures and the retreat of 1985.

Last year was a difficult one for the power industry. Although the need for electric power steadily increased, electric power production in the country declined by 7.9 percent compared with 1984. Overall coal extraction dropped by 4.3 percent. As a result, temporary difficulties in electric power supplies for the national economy and the population appeared at the end of 1984 and beginning of 1985.

To a certain extent these difficulties were caused by some objective reasons, such as the inordinately lengthy and cold 1984/1985 winter and the severe drought in recent years, which drastically lowered the output of hydraulic power plants.

Major problems are caused in terms of electric power production and efficiency by the aging of the equipment in the oldest power plants and difficulties in supplying with fuel power plants using local coal.

Nevertheless, we must not ignore other unquestionably subjective reasons for difficulties in the power industry in 1985. They include delays in building and commissioning new planned capacities and the worsened technical condition and high percentage of breakdowns in power plants, particularly those using local coal.

Industrial-technical and organizational breakdowns occurred also in the work of the Maritsa-Iztok SMEK, and the Maritsa 3, Bobov Dol and Republika TETs. The mines of the Maritsa-Iztok, Bobov Dol and Marbas SMEK failed to fulfill their coal extraction assignments. This was due to some objective but also significant subjective reasons.

Specific fuel outlays for the production of electric power were allowed to occur in power plants such as Purva Komsomolska, Maritsa-Iztok 2, Bobov Dol and Maritsa 3 TETs.

The programs for energy conservation by the national economy and the population were not fully implemented, as a result of which the planned decrease in electric power consumption was not obtained.

The main reasons which brought about difficulties in the power industry were comprehensively and extensively analyzed by the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers. A number of specific decisions were made and are being successfully implemented to ensure the overall stabilization of the work of the power industry and ensure prompt and better preparations to normalize the country's electric power supplies for the next few years.

Council of Ministers decree No 59 of 1985 is another vivid manifestation of the constant concern shown by the party for the power industry and the high rating given to the significance and responsibility of the work of miners and power workers. This governmental document concretizes the tasks of functional and sectorial ministries and departments relative to the further accelerated

development of the power industry. Personnel and wage rate salaries of power workers and specialists were raised. An expanded program for the social development of the labor collectives was approved and is being implemented.

A higher quality substantial repair program was carried out in 1985. In the course of the repairs particular attention was paid to power plants using local coal. A course of prompt and full current repairs and preventive equipment maintenance has been followed systematically and firmly. A system for the organized and equitable control of power consumption was improved.

All of this provides a reliable foundation for a confident start during the first year of the new 5-year plan.

The Unified Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the Country in 1986 marks the beginning of the 9th 5-Year Plan. This is a new stage in the implementation of the party's program of building a mature socialist society in our country.

The 1986 plan is a decisive step toward the practical implementation of the resolutions of the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum.

The 1986 plan assigns the power industry the task of ensuring the normal supply of power to the national economy and the population, electric power above all, regardless of the highly stressed power balance. This will create prerequisites for the rhythmical implementation of the plan by all national economic sectors.

In accordance with the new sectorial approach to planning, the Ministry of Energy has been assigned the functional right to upgrade the efficiency of utilization of power resources on a national scale. The plan for electric power production and consumption is based on the extensive use of the balance method.

The power plants within the Ministry of Power system will increase electric power production by 3,476,000,000 kilowatt hours compared with 1985. This will ensure an increase in overall electric power consumption for the country of 8.6 percent. Thermoelectric power plants will increase their output by 22 percent. Most of the increase in the output of thermoelectric power plants will be in those using local coal. Their output must increase by 35.7 percent in 1986 and their share in the overall output rise from 32.7 to 40.6 percent.

For economic reasons and in accordance with the line of limiting the use of efficient fuels in the production of electric power, the 1986 output of power plants using liquid fuels and natural gas will remain on the 1985 level. A strict regimen of limiting the production of electric power with imported coal will continue to be applied strictly.

The water level in the basic dams, which are of decisive significance in electric power production, dropped as a result of the lengthy drought. That is why the hydroelectric plants will produce 1 billion kilowatt hours less than in 1985 and more than 2 billion kilowatt hours less than in 1984.

Thermal energy production will be increased by 13 percent.

The considerable increase in electricity generated by thermoelectric power plants will require the further accelerated development of coal extraction.

Overall coal extraction in 1986 will be 23.3 percent higher. This is an exceptionally difficult and responsible assignment the implementation of which will determine the country's fuel and energy balance aimed at the full satisfaction of the need for coal for the power industry and population heat requirements.

Most of the increase--more than 90 percent--must come from the mines of the Maritsa-Iztok SMEK.

A significant increase in the extraction of brown coal is planned for the Bobov Dol SMEK. This must be achieved with the installation of high-efficiency extraction machinery at the Babino Pit.

More than 130,000 tons of coal and briquettes over and above the 1985 figure will be procured to meet 1986 commodities stock requirements.

Requirements concerning quality indicators are exceptionally strict.

The efficient utilization of material and energy resources is of decisive importance in the intensive development of the energy sectors in 1986 as well. The task is not simply to generate output within the framework of the stipulated standards and ceilings for the use of fuels, electric power, raw materials and materials. We must now look for means and specific solutions aimed at finding unused reserves for lowering production expenditures and reducing costs compared with the planned figures.

Material outlays in 1986 have been estimated at 65.05 leva per 100 leva output, which is a minimal task. A real reduction of material outlays in the energy sectors can and should be sought essentially by lowering outlay norms for fuel, losses incurred in the transportation, transformation and distribution of electric power, losses in heat supplies and outlays of electric power for house needs. Significant reserves may be achieved by introducing strict order and control in receiving, storing, applying and thrifitly using all materials.

The 1986 personnel plan stipulates that the economic organizations within the power industry system will employ 1,000 people less than in 1985. Needs for additional personnel must be met through the further improvement of the socialist organization of labor, most efficient distribution of cadres and production units, reduced idling and condensed work time.

In 1986 the power industry sectors will make investments totaling 1,573,000,000 leva; of these 1,122,000,000 or 71.3 percent, will go to 12 particularly important projects. This indicates the high level concentration of capital investments which has been reached.

The most important strategic target project in 1986 will be the 5th block of the Kozloduy AETs. The construction of the 6th block of the Kozloduy AETs and of the Belene AETs will continue at a faster pace. During the year the construction of a 750-kilovolt 85-kilometer power cable will be continued and the first stage of the transformer at the Suvorovo Substation will be commissioned. Structure-determining projects, such as the Maritsa-Iztok 2 TETs, the 7th and 8th blocks, the Chaire PAVETS, the Trakiya and Khaskovo TETs and the basic coal extraction sites--the Troyanovo-Yug and Troyanovo-Sever mines and the Bobov Dol-Consolidated Mine will play a decisive role in the development of the power industry in the 9th 5-Year Plan.

The scientific research, design and application organizations will have exceptionally responsible and extensive assignments. The technical standard and quality of the overall comprehensive activities of the power industry are assuming decisive significance. Priority in the work of scientific research institutes must be given to the solution of practical problems related to improving the use of the equipment, production efficiency and improvements in management, improving labor conditions and ensuring the accelerated application of leading achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Such are the basic features of the 1986 plan.

These assignments are exceptionally important and stressed. Their implementation will require the total mobilization of everyone, from the head of the ministry, economic organization or enterprise down to the ordinary worker.

The 1986 tasks are backed by all the necessary resources and organizational, technical and economic prerequisites. Everything now is in the hands of the collectives and depends on their work and skills.

The interpretation, organization and preparation for the implementation of the plan are taking place with the formulation of the counterplans of labor collectives. The 1986 counterplans are being drafted under essentially new conditions and include significantly stricter stipulations. Such plans should ensure the most expedient and efficient utilization of assigned resources and guarantee not only the fulfillment but the overfulfillment of the assignments set in the state plan.

The open-end nature of the counterplans not only allows but mandates the steady identification and utilization of all reserves and the resolutions of problems which hinder improving the efficiency of our overall activities.

Some new concepts in the economic mechanism have been refined. They provide better incentives for the growth of labor productivity, upgrading profitability and reducing production costs. These changes are consistent with the specific nature of production and economic activities in the power industry.

The main and decisive areas in which managers, specialists, workers and labor collectives must concentrate in order to ensure the successful implementation of their assignments are the following:

Upgrading the standard and improving the quality of operation of electric power generating capacities and power transportation and distribution equipment, and heavy-duty mining and transport equipment which will ensure the reliable and breakdown-free work of production capacities at high-load utilization. The system of preventive maintenance in power plants must be completed;

Prerequisites and an organization for the full completion of the repair program within the stipulated deadlines must be created. It is mandatory to improve and enhance supervision concerning the volume, quality and duration of repairs in order to guarantee the reliable operation of the equipment at planned capacity;

Improving the organization of restricting the consumption of electric power through a flexible and reliable control system covering the entire country and all consumers;

The creation of a firm organization and skillful management of the investment process for the prompt and overall supplying of the projects with the necessary blueprints, materials, machines, equipment, manpower and mechanization facilities;

The creation of organizational, technical and economic prerequisites for decisively reducing specific outlays of fuel, power for internal consumption and losses in the transportation, transformation and distribution and eliminating waste and pilfering of materials;

Exceptional attention must be paid to upgrading the skill of the personnel. The exigency toward managerial and performing cadres in terms of improving labor and technological discipline must be enhanced.

The new stage of accelerated scientific and technical and socioeconomic development which the country is entering demands of all cadres an innovative revolutionary way of thinking and high creative activeness for decisively eliminating difficulties and weaknesses and making profound quantitative and qualitative changes and attaining end results in each enterprise, economic organization and sector on all levels of national economic management.

The power workers and miners are clearly aware of the responsibility of the tasks assigned to them and have the necessary forces and facilities for their implementation. In 1986 as well we shall make maximal efforts to ensure, with our minds and hearts, the necessary energy prerequisites for the stable and harmonious development of the country and for worthily welcoming the 13th BCP Congress.

5003
CSO: 2200/87

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES REVIEWED

Sofia SERZHANT in Bulgarian No 2, 1986 pp 9-11

[Article by Captain Krasimir Ivanov; "Economic Relations Between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Developing Countries"]

[Text] The economic relations which the Bulgarian People's Republic maintains with the developing countries are one of the major areas in our foreign economic relations.

This is due, above all, to the essentially new type of international relations which developed with the creation of the global socialist system, to which exploitation, discrimination and interference in the domestic affairs of other nations are alien.

The development of these relations in recent years is a vivid proof of the accuracy of this concept. The fact that today the country's trade 25,835,000,000 foreign exchange leva [fel], which is higher by a factor of 3.5 compared with 1970, is the result of the exceptional dynamism of Bulgaria's foreign economic relations with members of CEMA, developed capitalist countries and developing states.

Our country is a sought-after and desired partner on the international market in which it is becoming increasingly active. In 1984 Bulgaria traded with 110 countries in all 5 continents.

In implementing the resolutions of party congresses, Bulgaria energized its trade with the developing countries as well, increasing it from 259.9 million fel in 1970 to 2.82 billion fel in 1984 or an increase by a factor of almost 11 (Bulletin "Vunshna Turgoviya na NRB. Statisticheski Danni 1960-1984g." [Foreign Trade of the Bulgarian People's Republic. 1960-1984 Statistical Data]. KESI, Sofia, 1985).

In this connection, Comrade Todor Zhivkov points out that "we are engaged in extensive economic and scientific and technical cooperation with most countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The nature and volume of our foreign economic relations are being increasingly determined by the production and export of industrial commodities, particularly of machines and equipment for industrial purposes" (T. Zhivkov, "Lecture to the AONSU," No 5, p 16).

Furthermore, lets us emphasize that over the past few years a number of extremely adverse economic phenomena have occurred in those countries, such as an unprecedented increase in energy and raw material prices, foreign currency crises and intensified control over their economies by the developed capitalist countries.

Despite such decline in their economic growth, our country was able largely to compensate adverse conditions by energizing its integration and cooperation relations with CEMA and to adopt a strictly differentiated and emphatic class-party approach to trade-production and scientific and technical relations with developing countries.

The positive results which appeared toward the end of 1984 indicated the accuracy of our foreign economic policy.

By pursuing its charted political course, Bulgaria is helping the developing countries in their overall economic development.

In the area of production cooperation, our country tries to close the national production cycle and cover all processes, such as discovery, industrial and extensive development and processing of natural resources, and specialization of domestic labor in finished goods production with a view to ensuring their equal participation in the international division of labor and world trade.

In practice this means full support of the developing countries in their struggle to reorganize the current international economic relations and establish new and more equitable ones, with full respect for the interests of all countries regardless of their level of industrial development.

The main cooperation between Bulgaria and the developing countries is in foreign trade. Our relations with those countries strengthened with the breakdown of the global colonial system.

If we take the year 1960 as a basis for comparison, by 1984 trade had increased by a factor of almost 40, considering that in 1960 it was no more than 40.9 fel. Although this exceptional dynamism is based on the very low 1960 level, it remains an indicator of the high growth and fast development of our foreign trade with these countries.

A characteristic feature of trade within that period was the constant positive balance in favor of Bulgaria with a trend toward its further growth.

This is due to several reasons. First is the significant structural differences between Bulgarian exports and corresponding imports. More than one-half of Bulgarian exports consist of machines, equipment and chemicals needed for the implementation of the programs for industrialization of these countries, whereas more than 85 percent of their exports to Bulgaria consist of fuel, mineral raw materials and raw materials of vegetal and animal origin.

Most of these countries have insufficient exports of finished industrial commodities, although starting with 1973 our country has granted them favorable customs tariffs for importing industrial commodities they produce.

Secondly, the overwhelming share of our positive trade balance is the result of the high share of petroleum producers among the developing countries. Thus, for example, in 1984 nearly 60 percent of such assets came from no more than four producing countries, i.e., Libya, Iran, Iraq and Algeria.

Thirdly, at least for the immediate future, we cannot expect any balancing of trade because of significant economic difficulties experienced by some of the developing countries and the difficult foreign exchange crisis they are currently experiencing.

Next are the huge debts incurred by some of these countries, which reached astronomical figures in 1985 and are continuing to increase. This greatly lowers their export possibilities because of their need to repay their debts by exporting raw materials to their creditors, which are the developed capitalist countries.

For these reasons, Bulgaria's exports to the developing countries have nearly tripled compared to imports, which developed at a considerably lower rate.

The geographic breakdown of trade with the developing countries has its specific features as well.

Despite the large number of countries (about 70) with which Bulgaria trades, for a variety of reasons more than 80 percent of the country's trade is essentially with 16 countries. Let us immediately point out, however, that two-thirds of the entire trade with these countries is with seven among them. Trade in 1984 (in mil, current prices) was as follows:

	Exports	Imports
1. Libya	601.6	306.6
2. Iraq	357.4	1.1
3. India	108.6	28.4
4. Iran	108.6	115.5
5. Brazil	102.1	132.0
6. Syria	84.3	9.1
7. Algeria	67.4	46.7

The more typical goods which Bulgaria exported to these countries in 1984 were, in terms of volume, as follows: Libya: cement, 33,434; calves, 869,300; bentonite, 1,000 tons; ammonium sulfate, 5,300 tons, etc.; Iraq: 18,588 electric motors; 27,343 pumps; cigarettes, 412 tons; frozen meat, 15,386 tons, etc.; Iran: 1,290 electric motor cars; 5,000 electric motors; cigarettes, 5,242 tons; carbamide, 102, 548 tons, etc.; India: carbamide, 183,415 tons; Syria: wheat, 48,981 tons; Algeria: 11,480 pumps; Brazil: carbamide, 256,407 tons. We imported petroleum from Libya, cast iron from Algeria, iron ore from India, raw phosphates and cotton from Syria, soybean cake from Brazil and 400 tons of dried figs from Iraq.

Let us note the substantial trade with Libya. Until 1960 we did not trade with that country whereas it is now our main partner among the developing countries.

Promising future Bulgarian partners are countries with socialist orientation, such as Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique and Afghanistan, and a number of developing countries with progressive systems, such as Libya, Syria, Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and others.

Our relations with countries with high economic potential, such as Iran, Iraq, India, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and others, offer significant opportunities.

The second main area in which Bulgaria is directing its efforts in cooperating with the developing countries is establishing direct production ties.

Such cooperation begins with the discovery and surveying of new deposits and their industrial development. Thus, for example, Bulgarian prospecting groups completed surveys for petroleum and gas deposits in Iran, Libya and Syria. Our specialists have participated in the development and industrial concentration of raw materials in Tunisia, Syria, the People's Republic of the Congo and others.

Another type of cooperation in this area is deliveries of complete equipment for industrial enterprises. Bulgaria has supplied such equipment to Egypt, Sudan, Mali, Indonesia, Lebanon and other countries. This applies mainly to food and light industry enterprises. In Algeria, Bulgaria built a textile enterprise in Batna and a plant for face and sole leather in Djendjerli. Equipment for the extraction of rose oil and tobacco processing was sold to Iran; India bought canneries, plants for the production of gamma globulin, sulfuric acid, and others.

Assembling Bulgarian machine-building items at enterprises in the developing countries is a step forward in improving cooperation with these countries. Balkan motor scooters are assembled in Morocco and India; India is producing assemblies and parts for Bulgarian Bolgar tractors, and so on.

Positive results have been achieved by the application of Bulgarian experience in agriculture in the developing countries. A number of farms and cooperatives based on the Bulgarian model have been built in Syria, Mexico, Angola, Ethiopia, Iran and others. Bulgarian specialists are participating in building hydraulic reclamation systems in Syria, Iraq and Mozambique, fighting agricultural diseases and pests with the help of agricultural aviation, etc.

Another main area actively developed by Bulgaria after 1956 has been construction activities abroad.

Bulgaria is actively participating in building projects in more than 15 developing countries in the areas of industrial, hydraulic reclamation, civil and sports construction, using the specialized Tekhnosksportstroy, Tekhnoeksportproekt and Transkomplekt VTO. These projects are distinguished above all by their high quality and beautiful execution and original architectural solutions consistent with local traditions. Eloquent examples in this respect are projects built in Syria, such as a grain elevator in Latakia, water reservoirs in Maharden Rastan, an irrigation system in Amaris, which is used to irrigate more than 25,000 hectares of land, and others.

In Iraq Bulgaria built the Baghdad airport, and a substantial number of highways and bridges; in Libya it built a sports city, an international airport, silos, the central refinery in Zawia, and others. Bulgarian construction workers are at work in Algeria, Morocco, Tanzania, Burma, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Angola, Ethiopia and the PDRY.

Bulgarian architects and construction workers drafted the plans and built sea resort areas in Tunisia and Ghana. In Nigeria Bulgaria built the largest enclosed theater in Africa, and other projects.

Bulgaria has won bids for building projects in these countries not because they were low bids but because of realistic and efficient bilateral conditions, consistent with global accomplishments. Our partners in the developing countries find particularly attractive the fixed prices, consistent with our party and state policy of offering advantageous credit conditions. Although this involves a great deal of difficulties for our country, it is an expression of the selfless and mutually profitable ties between Bulgaria and these countries.

The other area of cooperation between our country and the developing countries is in science and technology.

Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, Bulgaria is showing great concern for training cadres for these countries. Currently more than 200 people from developing countries are studying and upgrading their skills in Bulgarian secondary and higher educational institutions. At the same time, more than 4,000 Bulgarian specialists are providing on-site scientific and technical assistance in Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Angola, Mozambique and Afghanistan.

At the same time Bulgaria grants such countries technologies for various types of production facilities and their management. This includes scientific and technical achievements in all areas of economic life. The trend is for relations of this kind to improve and intensify.

Bulgaria is actively cooperating with the developing countries in tourism, transportation, the creation of mixed production and trade enterprises, joint presentations on third markets, cooperation in crediting, etc.

In the future as well, the further development and advancement of our economic ties with the developing countries will be strengthened by our common interests in the struggle against the imperialist policy of destabilization and the need for the restructuring of international relations to meet the requirements of a stable economic development of the countries of real socialism and the successful solution of the major problems of the developing countries as our long-term partners.

5003
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INCREASED SUPPLY OF CONSUMER GOODS, SERVICES SURVEYED

Sofia NOVO VREME in Bulgarian No 2, 1986 pp 120-125

[Article by Scientific Associate Nikolay Gulubov, candidate of economic sciences: "Is the Correlation Between Supply and Demand Improving?"]

[Text] The correlation between supply and demand is one of the important criteria of thriftiness and social efficiency of the economy. We know that during the previous 5-year plan (1976-1980), for a number of reasons, objective above all, this correlation became considerably worsened in our country: in terms of volume and, above all, structure, demand significantly outstripped supply. That is why, at the 30 May 1980 conference in Ruse, the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the government adopted a broad program of steps to improve the balancing of the "solvent demand-commodity offer" correlation, based on Comrade T. Zhivkov's report. The time which has elapsed since is sufficient to give us a specific idea of changes in the extent of such balancing.

Balancing (also known as the economic or market balance) means a consistency, a parity between solvent demand and commodity supply. That is why the extent of the balancing does not depend on the absolute volumes of supply and demand. It may be changed by three groups of factors (or of different combinations among them) as follows:

Changes in the solvent (also known as cash) demand, i.e., of monetary incomes;

Changes in the physical volume and structure of commodity supplies;

Changes in retail prices of goods and services aimed at balancing supply with demand in terms of nominal value without, however, actually (physically) meeting the corresponding needs.

Between 1980 and 1984 nominal wages, excluding mandatory and voluntary payments, increased by about 12 percent while the average pension (for 1980-1983) by about 11.7 percent.¹ Under the existing objective conditions, this is a high rate. It confirms that the desire to improve balancing in our country is not satisfied at the expense of the deliberate restriction of nominal population income and, through it, the living standard. Such a method, if adopted as basic and long-range, is inconsistent with the nature of

the socialist society. However, this is not to say that wages and other monetary income could increase arbitrarily. Wages must express the actual growth of social labor productivity. The opposite would mean a deliberate encouragement of inflation and higher retail prices.

In improving the economic balance between 1980 and 1984 the attention was focused on increasing the production of consumer goods and services and bringing their structure closer to the structure of demand.

Priority was given to steps aimed at increasing the production and the variety of agricultural commodities. Average annual grain production, for example, increased by some 10 percent compared with 1976-1980. Purchase prices of farm goods were increased with a view to increasing production incentives. Particular emphasis was placed on the development of a system for self-satisfaction and, above all, the private plots, with a view to making use of manpower reserves and encouraging individual and family initiative. Today Bulgarian private plots account for some 13 percent of the arable land and (1983) for 14.9 percent of grain crops, 37.5 percent of vegetables, 49 percent of potatoes, 39.2 percent of fruits and 41.2 percent of the hay produced. On the basis of close production ties with the public farms, private plots also account for a significant part of the animal husbandry output, as follows: meat, 39.7 percent; milk, 26.8 percent; eggs, 55 percent; wool, 30.3 percent; honey, 86.4 percent, and silk cocoons, 95.5 percent.² The share of the private plots in the overall agricultural output increased from 23.7 percent in 1979 to 28-29 percent in 1984. About 40 percent of this output is marketed, including 36 percent purchased by the state and 4 percent sold on the free market. The number and output of auxiliary farms increased as well. In this case, we must bear in mind that income in kind, such as produce coming from private or auxiliary plots for personal needs are also influencing the correlation between solvent demand and commodity supply. They meet some of the social needs, thus lowering demand for respective goods and services, and the personal or collective income thus economized becomes solvent demand for other types of goods and services.

The food industry output became significantly more varied. It was updated and broadened as a result of increased agricultural output. Today the market is offering more and more varied delicatessen, confectionery goods, nonalcoholic beverages, beer, and dietetic, semicooked, cooked and children's foods.

The quantity and variety of a broad range of light-industry goods in demand were substantially increased, including flooring, enameled and aluminum utensils, knitted goods made of natural fibers, velvet, and upper clothing for men and women. The same situation prevails in the case of jeans and sports clothing, sports shoes, sporting equipment, clothing and toys for children and babies and a number of other petty items. Significant progress has been made in terms of quantity and quality and structure in the production of durable goods, such as furniture, color television sets, electric cooking and heating stoves, automatic washing machines and refrigerators. The process of production updating was intensified: within the system of the Ministry for Production and Trade for Consumer Goods renovation increased from 30 percent at the beginning of the 5-year plan to about 60 percent annually last year.

In the spirit of the National Party Conference on Quality, a number of labor collectives extended by 50 to 100 percent their guarantees on commodities and services provided by them. The share of luxury, fashionable and delicatessen items was increased substantially. Providing that the necessary correlation between these goods and mass produced goods is not violated, this is a positive trend. It is normal for a market in which consumer income has become significant and is steadily growing to offer such goods as well. The purchasing of a number of licenses from leading companies and concluding a large number of contracts for cooperation with them played a major role in increasing the production of such goods. Mixed companies for the production of and trade in consumer goods were created for the first time on Bulgarian territory, such as Tangra, the Bulgarian-Swiss company, and the Sofia-Mitsukoshi Bulgarian-Japanese company.

Let us particularly note among the set of measures which contributed to improving the balance between supply and demand on the consumer goods and services market, the importance of the new broader interpretation of the object of activities of a socialist economic organization. According to this interpretation, each organization and enterprise can produce, over and above the state planned assignment, commodities in demand on the market, taking into consideration specific resource limitations. It was in that spirit that the initial steps were taken to lift the monopoly on production of and trade in consumer goods and services. In trade, direct relations between retail trade and producers were strengthened. More than 1,000 company stores run by the producers themselves were set up with a view to ensuring a better study of the market. Changes in the organizational-economic structures of the production process create prerequisites for competition among producers of similar goods and services, such as knitted goods, ready-made clothing, silk fabrics and sports shoes.

The opening of about 170 high-efficiency small and medium-sized enterprises and capacities, most of them engaged in the production of consumer goods and services, is of particular importance. With low risk and investments they enabled us significantly to increase the quantity and variety of offered commodities and services (by about 300 varieties). A useful impact on the market was provided also by the development of the "do it yourself" system. The stores of the Valentina DSO significantly increased sales of high quality electrical engineering goods, clothing, beverages and cosmetics paid for in national currency, thus coming close to the level of the Korekom VTO.

The material and technical base of trade and services was improved significantly. Major projects were built, such as a new base for fruit and vegetable processing in Sofia, a furniture house in Plovdiv, a trade mart in Sliven, a number of supermarkets, warehouses, etc. The trade network in settlement systems of the fourth and fifth functional types was expanded as well. Booth and bazaar trade, the creation of service streets, paying by check drawn on State Savings Bank accounts and contract maintenance of electrical appliances were developed comprehensively. A good beginning was laid for trade with samples at home, containerized hauling and electronic processing of commodities and sales.

Direct exchange of consumer goods with domestic trade organizations of other socialist countries has been expanded as well. Currently, this form of trade accounts for about 12 percent of imported consumer goods in our country. Regular imports of a number of consumer goods have been increased as well. Trade and service stores have come closer to the workplace. By the end of 1983 there were 3,633 stores and 1,879 service workshops based on this principle.³

Good results were achieved also in surmounting departmental and sectorial restrictions and creating new organizational forms on an economic basis. More than 150 associations were created with the help of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Organization (BISA).⁴ In 1984 the BISA and the Bank for Economic Initiatives organized a contest for granting funds for capital investments to economic associations, based on 30 proposals totaling 5.2 million leva. In 1984 the same organizations sponsored a competition for additional capital investments to finance economic organizations for the implementation of their counterplans. A total of 313 proposals worth about 39.4 million leva were accepted.⁵ At the beginning of 1984 the Economic Initiatives Bank credited more than 500 projects, acting as an associate for 26 of them.⁶ The Bulgarian National Bank as well acts as an associate and lender for many initiatives in production and trade in consumer goods and services. Integration between the pharmaceutical and textile industries, on the one hand, and agriculture, on the other, is developing with a view to increasing the production of medicinal plants and natural fibers. Integration is developing between the local and republic industries. With the help of the republic industry, consisting of granting more advanced equipment, samples, etc., local industry is becoming rapidly modernized. The purpose is for its shops to become small modern enterprises for high-quality, including luxury and brand-name items. A number of scientific and training institutions are also making their contribution to improving the economic balance. For example, using the convertible currency earned by the Medical Academy, in 1982 above-plan medicines were imported from capitalist countries, amounting to 30 percent over and above the state plan.

This partial survey of specific projects indicates that the party and the government consider the creation of conditions for increasing and expanding the variety of output and perfecting trade in consumer goods and services a basic means of improving the balance between solvent demand and supply.

Price changes have played a certain role in improving the balance during the current 5-year plan. In observing the principle of corresponding monetary compensation through wages, pensions and other monetary income earned by the individual social groups, particularly the lower income ones, price mobility as a balancing instrument has unquestionable advantages. Above all, the specific consumer obtains information on the level and dynamics of socially necessary outlays for the production of goods and services and objective price ratios between them. With the help of this information he must organize his own consumption and rate his various needs accurately.

A higher retail price also makes it possible to increase the price charged by the producer, so that he could increase his output within a relatively short time and achieve and maintain the necessary market balance. If the retail price is low and state budget subsidies must be paid to encourage production (of

food, for instance), society as a whole pays some of the costs of production of the respective commodities, which benefits essentially social groups with a higher monetary income.

Raising retail prices is legitimate also in a number of cases when the production process is unable promptly to react to growing demand. This applies, above all, to goods and services outside the range of prime necessity items. If as a result of a substantial increase in demand an official "markup" is applied, it is in the interest of society for such a mark upto take the shape of an additional turnover tax by openly increasing prices. The additional budget funds will be used, one way or another, for public needs. In the opposite case, the objectively existing "markup" over and above the official price will be paid by the consumer but (in a great variety of ways) it will essentially assume the form of speculative income appropriated by individuals (most frequently in trade). In this case, said "markups" are never returned to society. This type of income legitimately creates discontent among the working people and diminishes their labor incentives.

During the period under consideration the party and the government properly updated their attitude toward retail prices as a social policy instrument. Comrade Grisha Filipov stated at the joint February 1983 BCP Central Committee and Council of Ministers session, held together with representatives of public organizations, that "in the Bulgarian People's Republic the prices of goods and services must be systematically made consistent with the requirements governing production and marketing on the domestic and international markets, while simultaneously improving the people's living standard." Consequently, nominal income must rise faster than prices.

In Bulgaria, if we take as 100 state retail prices in 1980, the index reached 102.2 in 1983, including 103.9 for foodstuffs and 100.9 for durable goods. For the same period of time prices at cooperative markets rose by 13.7 percent. However, they account for no more than about 0.6 percent of retail trade, including 1.1 percent of trade in food items. Some corrections were made also to the prices of some essentially secondary types of services. There was a more substantial increase in urban transportation, by 11.6 percent (caused by higher prices charged by taxi cabs), garbage removal--2.4 percent, cultural entertainment--4.8 percent, hotel services--9.0 percent and barber shop and beauty salon services--12.2 percent.⁷ In 1983 payments for these services accounted for about 14 percent of the population's overall expenditures for goods and services. During the same period the importance of lowering some prices as a means of balancing supply with demand and limiting the accumulation of unsold goods diminished. The initial steps leading to a more flexible control of consumer demand were taken through the seasonal prices charged for some services.

All of this enables us to draw two basic conclusions.

First, during the 8th 5-year plan the balance between solvent demand and availability of consumer goods and services improved significantly. Between 1980 and 1982 alone the number of items in short supply in the durable goods group declined from some 280 to about 120. Consequently, a major step was taken to improve the market balance, converting it from a market dominated by

producer (seller) interests to a market governed by the taste and interests of millions of consumers. Let us emphasize at this point that a better satisfaction of solvent demand with consumer goods and services of adequate quantity, quality and variety is the equivalent of additional increases in monetary income, for this results in real savings of money and leisure time for the consumers. All of this strengthens the purchasing power of the leva and the incentive to work. It also has a major ideological and political significance for it lowers the possibility of obtaining unearned income and developing consumerist feelings.

Second, improvements in the balance were achieved essentially by increasing and expanding the variety of output and imports of consumer goods and services, rather than by restraining the growth of nominal and real population income. This is manifested most clearly by the per-capita increase in the absolute volumes of consumption of some basic consumer goods and availability of durable items. For example, for the 1980-1984 period, consumption increased by 18 percent for meat and meat goods, 16 percent for eggs, 27 percent for milk and dairy products and 10 percent for fruits and vegetables. During the same period the number of durable goods per 100 families increased as follows: televisions, 19 percent; washing machines, 20 percent; refrigerators, 18 percent; passenger cars, 21 percent; and telephones, 58 percent.⁸

However, this does not mean that the problems of improving proportions between solvent demand and availability of consumer goods and services have been resolved entirely. Some items are still in short supply such as, for example, construction materials, shoes, some petty items, etc. In some cases, such as passenger cars, scarcity has even worsened as a result of the impossibility of securing the necessary imports (from 76,200 in 1980 car imports dropped to 43,800 in 1983). Furthermore, the economic balance which was achieved in the case of some commodities or commodity groups is not stable. The availability of such commodities on the market is both unrhythmic and unstable. Significant disparities remain in the degree of balance between the large urban centers and the small settlements. In meeting consumer demand on the level of individual commodities or commodity groups not all specific varieties are available. For example, there is a scarcity of "Pavlina" sectional furniture sets, "Selena" medium-range transistor radios, and "Yabulka" and Coca-Cola in the area of nonalcoholic beverages. This is an indication both that consumers have become more demanding and of the insufficient flexibility of production and trade enterprises and the absence of proper price correlations among individual varieties. The development of a number of services is inadequate and their quality is low. Between 1982 and 1984 services increased by an average rate of 8.8 percent rather than 15 percent as stipulated at the Ruse Conference. The share of imported retail trade commodities could not be increased as a result of the limited availability of goods produced by CEMA members and foreign currency restrictions. This share remained virtually steady, averaging 6-7 percent. Furthermore, "we are forced to export foodstuffs and other commodities in short supply to be able to import the machines we need."⁹ Nor was the task of involving some of the funds in savings accounts by expanding and increasing the variety of commodity stocks. From 4.7 percent in 1980, savings reached 5.4 percent of the

population's monetary outlays in 1983 and the sum total of annual savings increased by about 47 percent in the 1980-1983 period.¹⁰

A set of additional organizational and economic measures has been carried out since January 1985, based on Council of Ministers Decree No 6, with a view to further improving the balance. A new foreign exchange competition is planned, the purpose of which will be to import machines and raw materials to be used in the production of additional scarce goods worth at least another 150 million leva. The system of self-satisfaction with beans, lentils, potatoes, fruits, vegetables, and others is being perfected so that food production may be increased by no less than 200 million leva's worth. Some amendments and supplements to the economic mechanism grant the enterprises the right of unrestricted purchasing of individual machines and equipment using their own or borrowed funds. Additional steps are being taken to master the production of machines and equipment for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Obviously, improving the ratios of supply and demand for consumer goods and services will continue during the next 5-year plan as well. A number of steps in this respect are already known, such as, for example, the planned construction of 1,500-2,000 small and medium-sized enterprises and production facilities, most of which are directly related to the consumer goods market while others will be used to strengthen its support.

Furthermore, through the further expansion of the economic approach we must strengthen real cost accounting, achieving more flexible changes in the structure of the production process based on market requirements. Ties between the production of consumer goods and services and the manufacturing of means of production, on which they are based, must be significantly improved. Economic levers, such as prices, taxes and tax benefits, loans with differentiated interest rates, foreign exchange withholding, wages and others, must be used on a broader scale and in more and more flexible ways.

Previous accomplishments allow us to consider the immediate future with optimism. It is realistic to expect that remaining problems in this area will be essentially resolved during the next 5-year period. Unquestionably, the forthcoming 13th party congress will earmark new ways in this area, for concern for the person and the fuller satisfaction of his needs is a basic feature of the socialist system.

FOOTNOTES

1. Computed on the basis of the Statistical Yearbook of the Bulgarian People's Republic, 1984. Sofia, Council of Ministers KESSI, 1984, pp 77 and 91; Report of the Council of Ministers KSI on the implementation of the unified plan for the socioeconomic development of the Bulgarian People's Republic in 1984, RABOTNICHESKO DELO, No 30, January 1985.
2. Computed on the basis of the Statistical Yearbook of the Bulgarian People's Republic, 1984. Sofia, Council of Ministers KESSI, 1984, pp 291-304.

3. T. Zhivkov. "Problems and Approaches in Building Mature Socialism in the Bulgarian People's Republic." Cycle of lectures delivered at the students and teachers of the AONSU, July 1983-February 1984. Partizdat, 1984, p 121.
4. National Party Conference, 22-23 March 1984. Minutes. Partizdat, 1984, p 391.
5. BISA. Center for Economic Analysis. Center for Industrial Development. Annual report for 1984. BISA, Sofia, 1984, pp 24 and following.
6. National Party Conference, 22-23 March 1984, p 392.
7. Statistical Yearbook of the Bulgarian People's Republic, 1984. Council of Ministers KESSI, Sofia, 1984, pp 368 and 371.
8. Computed from the Statistical Yearbook of the Bulgarian People's Republic, 1984. Council of Ministers KESSI, Sofia, 1984, pp 95 and 97; announcement of the Council of Ministers KSI on the implementation of the Unified Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the Bulgarian People's Republic in 1984, RABOTNICHESKO DELO, No 30, 30 January 1985.
9. National Party Conference, 22-23 March 1984, p 17.
10. Computed from the Expanded Socialist Reproduction in the Bulgarian People's Republic, 1982 and 1984. KESSI, Sofia, 1982, 1984, pp 172-173.

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JANUARY ECONOMIC RESULTS SUMMARIZED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 9, 1986, p 2

[Article by Eng Marie Hormannova and Eng Alena Polakova, Federal Statistical Office: "January 1986"]

[Text] Economic plans for January were on the whole fulfilled well in terms of their fundamental indicators. The recorded growth rates, however, were influenced among other factors by the low base figures from January of last year. These figures reflected, in turn, the cold spell of last January which impacted most seriously transportation and construction, and secondarily industry. Nevertheless, the number of work days for each month was the same.

The following percentages of annual state plan tasks were fulfilled in January: gross industrial production, 8.2 percent; construction work performed by in-house labor, 6.1 percent; procurement of slaughter animals, including poultry, 7.6 percent; retail turnover of the major trade systems, 6.9 percent; total exports (FOB prices), 3.8 percent; total imports (FOB prices), 4.6 percent; total public transportation of goods, 7.6 percent.

Gross industrial production (in 1 Jan 1984 prices) was Kcs 68.7 billion, 5.9 percent more than last year. The increase in gross production, established in the annual state plan, was 2.6 percent over the expected actual performance for 1985. Industrial enterprises fulfilled 100.0 percent of their production plan targets, even though more than 20 percent of them did not meet their planned gross production targets.

Large production increases and significant plan overfulfillment occurred primarily in the production of building products, the mining of ores, in the cellulose and paper industry and in nonferrous metallurgy. Enterprises in heavy engineering, general engineering, and in the electrotechnical industry significantly increased their production volume over last January. The engineering sector as a whole, however, did not manage to fulfill its monthly plan targets.

Production plans were exceeded as well by all the major industrial producers with the exception of electric power. Total production for January included 862,500 tons of pig iron, 1,326,500 tons of crude steel, 957,200 tons of rolled materials, 133,200 tons of steel pipe, 7.9 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. Mining operations yielded 2.31 million tons of bituminous coal and 8,745 million tons of brown coal and lignite.

The adjusted value added targets for January were fulfilled at the level of 99.6 percent for industrial enterprises as a group. This obscures the fact, however, that 258 enterprises, 23.6 percent of the total, did not meet their targets in this area.

Production increases and plan fulfillment in January were achieved mainly through increased labor productivity. The number of employees in industry grew by 0.7 percent over January 1985. Labor productivity, on the other hand, increased by 5.1 percent (the planned annual increase is 2.1 percent); labor productivity in terms of adjusted value added increased by 5.9 percent. The plan for goods production was 100 percent fulfilled in January; 8.1 percent of the annual task was completed.

In the category of sales of industrial production in wholesale prices the following was the case: deliveries to the domestic market were fulfilled by 104.3 percent; deliveries for export to socialist countries were fulfilled by 100.8 percent; those for export to nonsocialist countries were fulfilled by 97.3 percent and deliveries for production consumption and operations were fulfilled by 99.9 percent.

The marketing plan was, however, fulfilled at differing levels in different enterprises. For instance, roughly 30 percent of the enterprises that planned to sell to the domestic market this year did not meet their January targets; this was the case for about 35 percent of those firms producing for export to socialist countries, and of more than 40 percent of those firms that produce all or in part for export to nonsocialist countries.

January production targets for construction were exceeded (fulfilled at 100.2 percent) even though there was some unevenness in where the work was performed. Roughly 20 percent of construction firms failed to fulfill their economic plans for January.

On the whole construction enterprises performed construction work during this month with their own employees valued at Kcs 6 billion, which is more than 24.2 percent more than the low performance figures of last year. The annual state plan had projected increased construction work over the expected performance of last year of 2.2 percent.

About 13 percent of construction enterprises failed to fulfill their targets for adjusted value added, at the same time that the sector as a whole fulfilled the monthly target in this area by 99.9 percent.

The figures for labor productivity also reflect the low base figures from last year. Labor productivity in the construction industry, based on the volume of construction work performed, increased by 23.6 percent (the planned annual increase was 1.3 percent). Labor productivity based on adjusted value added increased by 24.6 percent.

Construction enterprises turned over to national committees only 547 completed apartments in January.

Public freight transportation moved 49.2 million tons of goods in January. This represented an increase over last January, with its unfavorable weather, of 14.7 percent. This impact is most clearly seen in the figures for river transport, up 389.0 percent from last year. The railway moved 13.2 percent more freight than last year, and Czechoslovak Automative Transport [CSAD] moved 13.1 percent more.

Transportation plans for January were exceeded by all main sectors. Overall, the plan for the movement of goods was fulfilled at a level of 102.3 percent, reflecting the aggregate figures from the CSAD (102.3 percent), the railways (102.2 percent) and river transportation (103.4 percent).

Railway loadings also increased significantly in January for all main materials. The greatest increases were in ores and construction materials. Average daily loadings in freight car units increased by 11.3 percent, fulfilling the January plan by 101.3 percent. The average circulation period for rolling stock declined by 9.5 percent to 4 days.

The timed plan for the procurement of livestock products was fulfilled in January: at the following levels: slaughter animals, 107.7 percent (slaughter cattle at 108.5 percent and slaughter swine at 107.4 percent); slaughter poultry at 104.3 percent; milk at 103.1 percent; and eggs at 103.1 percent. In comparison with January of last year 14,900 fewer tons of slaughter animals (including poultry) was procured, and 5.8 million fewer eggs. Milk procurement on the other hand was up by 19.9 million liters.

Organization in the main retail systems of the domestic market sold Kcs 17.7 billion of merchandise in current prices, an increase of 4.4 percent over last January. The annual state plan projected an increase in retail trade turnover in the major systems of 2.1 percent over the achieved performance of 1985. The large increases in retail trade in January were recorded mainly by the following organizations: Furniture (a 9.4 percent increase), Durable Goods (a 6.9 percent increase), and Department Stores (a 6.3 percent increase). The January plan for retail turnover was fulfilled in the main trading systems by 102.2 percent. Specific organizations of the main trade systems exceeded their January targets with the exception of the Textile chain.

Foreign trade figures for January in both imports and exports were below the level of the same period last year. Exports to socialist countries increased by 4.1 percent.

See table of basic national economic development indicators for January on following page.

Basic Indicators of National Economic Development in Jan 1986	Jan	State Plan(1)
Increase Over Comparable Period During the Past Year (in percent)		
Deliveries of the Centrally Administered Industries for:		
--investments at wholesale prices	+7.5	-
--domestic market		
at wholesale prices	7.0	-
at retail prices	8.2	-
--export to socialist countries		
at wholesale prices	11.7	-
at FOB prices	12.8	-
--export to nonsocialist countries		
at wholesale prices	-7.2	-
at FOB prices	-7.0	-
--other sales for industrial production and other operations at wholesale prices	5.0	-
volume of industrial production (3)	5.9	2.6
average number of employees	0.7	0.6
labor productivity based on industrial production	5.1	2.1
Construction:		
construction work performed with internal labor resources	24.2	2.2 (2)
average number of employees	0.5	0.9 (2)
labor productivity based on construction work	23.6	1.3 (2)
housing units delivered by contracting enterprises to national committees	-26.6	-28.1 (2)
Procurement:		
slaughter animals (including poultry)	-9.7	-0.5 (2)
milk	4.6	-2.0 (2)
eggs	-2.1	0.1 (2)
Retail Turnover: of the main trade systems	4.4	2.1 (2)
Foreign Trade:		
export to socialist countries	4.1	4.6
export to nonsocialist countries	-22.8	0.2
import from socialist countries	-14.2	1.4
import from nonsocialist countries	-0.2	13.3

1. Expected Actual 1985
2. Actual 1985
3. Since 1986 in 1 Jan 84 prices

9276/12781
CSO: 2400/217

1986 PRO-EXPORT MEASURES SUMMARIZED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA (REFORMA GOSPODARCZA supplement) in Polish No 72,
27 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Franciszek Kubiczek, deputy chairman of Planning Commission]

[Text] The system of economic mechanisms and tools directed at pro-export production of goods and services and their improvement is quite extensive today. It has been supplemented by institutional measures pertaining to the organization of foreign trade (licensing, foreign-trade companies). This system is fully synchronized with economic policy and principally covers problems dealing with currency exchange rates, domestic prices, import tariffs, tax reliefs, foreign-exchange and zlotys financing principles, and preferences in allocations of materials.

--The exchange rate policy is directed at stimulating export. For 2 years the growth of foreign-exchange rates (successive devaluations of zlotys), particularly as it relates to the second payments area [capitalist countries], has been exceeding the growth rate of domestic prices, primarily producer prices. This not only makes it possible to compensate for them in costs of export production, but also makes it possible to obtain additional financial gains. Decisions to change exchange rates are preceded each time by a comprehensive examination of the effects of this change--its direct effects on foreign trade, and its indirect effects on retail prices on the domestic mark--thus on the cost of living.

--Producer prices of raw and other materials, with the exception of coal and sulfur, are established now at the level of current transaction prices. It took several years to gradually reach this point and this is highly important to our entire system of domestic prices, the correctness of cost-effective analyses and management decisions. We must remember always that from now on every change in currency exchange rates also requires a change in producer prices. Also, in connection with the last increase in currency exchange rates, decisions will be made on changing prices of some raw and other materials. Prices of coal and sulfur will be equalized with their transaction prices over the next few years, in view of the large effect of price increases in these materials, especially coal, on the overall level of domestic prices.

--Changes made at the beginning of this year in income-tax reliefs due to export are aimed primarily at tying them to efficiency. Hence the tax relief

rates are now being revised according to the profit-and-loss index (the higher the profits, the greater the relief). In addition, the amount of the relief depends on the degree of processing of export products (the higher the degree of processing, the higher the tax relief rate). As compared with last year, tax relief rates were significantly increased, but this year, due to the need to limit the total financial demand of enterprises, reliefs granted for all reasons (including export) were reduced by one-fourth. It is true that this lowers the profits of exporters, as compared with last year, however--and this is also important--it does not change the scale of these profits in relation to those gained from other sources. In 1985, of 200 billion zlotys in tax relief, those granted due to export amount to over 70 billion zlotys. They constitute, therefore, a large financial assistance to export enterprises, especially to their development funds.

--Relief from taxes due to above-norm wages, introduced this year, is also bringing important gains to export enterprises. In this mechanism consideration was also given to the degree of processing of export products, which is tied to the labor-intensiveness, and thus the wage-intensiveness, of their production. In large-scale enterprises, or in those whose share of export in total production is high, these relief sometimes even make it possible to significantly increase earnings. It is suggested, however, to increase incentive, that this money be allocated to the bonus fund for employees connected with export production, instead of for wage increases to all employees. This suggestion is based on the experience of many enterprises.

--The system of foreign-exchange allowances, which turned out from the beginning to be most efficient despite temporary difficulties in implementing it, has produced inestimable gains for exporters. Last year, enterprise procurements out of their own foreign-exchange allowances amounted to \$1 billion. In the future, foreign-exchange allowances will be tied to export efficiency and will also be gradually standardized according to subsector or product-group. A new practice introduced this year is a 10-percent allowance for enterprises who are beginning production for export and therefore do not have a fixed rate of allowances. This is addressed most of all to those who recently discontinued export operations. It should help to facilitate their export initiatives. It is anticipated that in the near future this allowance will be increased to 20 percent. An experimental system of ruble allowances, being introduced this year at the suggestion of many exporting enterprises, especially those exporting to the first payments area [socialist countries], holds great promise.

--Financial preferences, popularly called "small restructurization," are an instrument which stimulates modernization of production potential from the standpoint of export. These preferences include income-tax reliefs, reliefs in depreciation payments to the state treasury, and low-interest credits. The most effective investment ventures may obtain reliefs amounting to as much as 50 percent of the cost-estimate value of the investment, and, in addition, interest-free loans from Ministry of Foreign Trade funds. During the year and a half that this practice has been in operation, several dozen of the most active producers have initiated such activities, gaining large profits for

development of their pro-export profile. Currently, 18 enterprises are taking advantage of the entire range of preferences. Their investments amount to 25 billion zlotys; over half of these outlays were financed from reliefs, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade granted interest-free loans amounting to 7.5 billion zlotys. Estimates show that during 1986-1990 these ventures will increase export to the first payments area by approximately 500 million rubles, and to the second payments area, by approximately \$150 million. Pro-export investments benefit from preferential credits, both in zlotys and in foreign-exchange. Selected pro-export investments are covered by a system of government orders, and in connection with this, by special implementation preferences. Foreign-trade enterprises have large amounts of money in their development funds; it should be used to develop export initiatives and assist producers.

--Priorities in supplies are very important to export production. They affect production of processed products and are based on guarantees of availability of raw and other materials covered by mandatory intervention and priorities in supplies of other raw materials.

--This year an Export Development Bank will be established. This should assist in implementing export initiatives: Investment, production and sales. The Banks Council will examine the draft statute and principles of operation of this bank which will shortly be prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

--To create financial interest in the foreign-trade sphere, particularly on the part of management staffs, the minister of foreign trade has this year a sum of 3.6 billion zlotys for prizes for special export achievements.

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The economic figures for February and for the first 2 months of this year combined are quite good. Industrial production growth (6.9 percent) is higher than was envisaged in the National Annual Plan (NAP) average for the entire year and means that that part of the plan is well-along in fulfillment. Growth of construction-assembly production, despite the fact that it is very high (11.7 percent), in view of the steep decline in the same months last year, is not sufficiently advanced in implementation of the NAP. Transport is operating more efficiently than last year. There has been an increase in employment in industry and construction--in industry for the first time in many years.

Production growth in these sectors of the national economy has been achieved almost entirely through a growth in labor productivity, assisted--as a result of modernization of the stock of machines--by more and better equipment at work stations. Energy-intensiveness of production is declining, although the decline is still too slow, particularly in the case of coal consumption for production purposes. Enterprises are still not adapting themselves sufficiently to the inevitable, in future years, decrease in allocations of coal.

The growth of implementation prices is quite high. In construction-assembly enterprises particularly, it greatly exceeds the growth of producer prices and

points clearly to the fact that the enterprises are using price increases for higher wages and profit improvement, neither of which are warranted by production figures.

The growth of average wages in the first 2 months of this year greatly exceeds the assumptions of the NAP (18 percent in the processing industry and 24.3 percent in construction). The growth of wages in trade is also high (21.8 percent). The warning signal given to enterprises in these sectors of the economy needs to be repeated. Because of such a high growth in wages, they can expect to be very heavily taxed and suffer the ensuing financial difficulties. In view of the growing and thus very urgent need to modernize and expand, this type of policy leads enterprises astray. In these circumstances, the parent organs will conduct rigid inspections and make the necessary corrections, to the staffs of the enterprises also, just as in the second half of last year.

The year in foreign trade began relatively well. The growth of export to both payment areas, in current prices as well as fixed prices, is quite high. At present, implementation of planned turnover balances is further along than last year. Terms of trade are also more favorable. The electrical machine industry and construction continue to remain a weak element in export.

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CSO: 2600/342

ECONOMY

POLAND

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH SPAIN

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Mar 86 p 7

[Text] Madrid (PAP). Ryszard Ginalski, PAP correspondent, writes: On 29 March, a 3-day meeting of a Polish-Spanish International Mixed Commission for Industrial and Economic Cooperation ended, the first since both countries signed a new agreement on this in December 1984. The Polish delegation was headed by Andrzej Dorosz, deputy minister of foreign trade.

The Commission assessed the present state of industrial and trade cooperation and discussed the possibility of expanding it in light of Spain's joining the EEC. The ongoing normalization of financial relations between the two countries was underscored. There is a possibility that Spain will finance ventures which are of interest to Poland by granting short- and long-term credits. The Spanish partners confirmed their willingness to finance the building of a passenger-train ferry for the Polish Ocean Lines in a Spanish shipyard. Spain's interest in undertaking coproduction of a medium-range turbine passenger helicopter was also confirmed.

The Spanish side expressed an interest in expanding trade and production contacts with Poland, stating that both sides have existing reserves in this field. The areas of interest of both sides were agreed upon and a plan for future proceedings was approved. It was agreed that in May a joint meeting will be held of a committee appointed in both countries to establish direct trade contracts and possible production contracts between Polish enterprises and Spanish firms.

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ECONOMY

POLAND

NEW S&T COUNCIL WITH SOVIETS FORMED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] (PAP) A significant event, which will certainly have a favorable influence on the development of direct contacts between Poland and the Soviet Union, was the formation of a Council of Directors of scientific-research organizations. This council is the official organ of the Scientific-Technical Subcommission, which is part of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

It is the Council's duty to aid and coordinate bilateral, direct contacts between scientific and industrial centers in Poland and the USSR.

The Council's first meeting was held on 18 March in the Industrial Institute for Construction Materials in Kobylka, near Warsaw.

As a result of the talks, the Council by-laws, which are to be officially signed on Friday, were drawn up. The directions of cooperation during 1986-1987 and the program of the Moscow meeting of 80 Polish directors of Polish and Soviet scientific-production organizations, planned for April, were also discussed at the meeting.

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PRODUCTION BY WORKER PARTNERSHIPS INCREASES

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] (PAP) According to preliminary data from the Main Statistical Office, last year worker partnership groups in the plants produced products valued at 32.7 billion zlotys. This amounted to 18.2 billion zlotys over a 9-month period last year, compared to 6.3 billion in 1984. This means that extension last fall of the rules under which partnerships could be organized (e.g., adding budget-financial units) and increasing the types of work that these partnerships could do (e.g., application of technical advancements), resulted in an almost-80 percent rise in production in the last quarter. In addition, income from this type of additional work doubled. Persons taking part in the worker partnership groups earned a total of 947 million zlotys last year (461 million during 9 months). It should be added that the share of value of partnership production in the total value of sold production in the enterprises in which the partnerships function, was approximately 0.3 percent.

Unfortunately, the number of plants in which partnership groups functioned last year (over a period of 9 months they were organized in about 500 establishments) is not yet known.

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ENERGY COUNCIL RECOMMENDS PRICE INCREASES FOR RAW MATERIALS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Mar 86 p 5

[Report on Energy Management Council meeting]

[Text] Poland was never a country of cheap energy raw materials. And nothing indicates that it ever will be, if only because geological conditions in the coal mines are becoming increasingly more difficult. Changes in producer and retail prices in recent few years have brought about a situation in which energy and its carriers have become relatively cheap. Thus, the most effective economic constraint to save has been weakened.

This fact is confirmed by the growing list of products whose production requires consumption of energy costing more than the product itself. What is more, such items are the object of foreign-trade turnovers, and this is, of course, nothing but a hidden export of national income. The Energy Management Council, which on 20 March ordered that the amount of energy "accumulated" in certain products be determined, took the position that correct relationships between energy raw materials and retail and transaction prices must be restored without fail. But the methods by which this is to be done were argued.

Data obtained from a study of the energy-intensiveness of 42 selected groups of exported products do not give rise to optimism. In 1980, in order to obtain \$1,000, 10.6 tons of standard fuel contained in these products had to be exported. Two years later, the figure was already 12.6 tons. Because of lack of data, it is not possible to calculate present energy-intensiveness. There is no doubt, it was said, that since 1982 a great deal has been done to make use of energy more efficiently. But nothing indicates that there will be a drastic turnaround in these unfavorable tendencies.

Therefore, prices of energy raw materials must go up. But this does not mean an automatic rise in retail prices. According to Prof Włodzimierz Bojarski, even if prices of energy raw materials double, there is still no reason for prices of highly processed market articles to rise, although we must consider "creeping" inflation, which occurs everywhere where the management efficiency of enterprises leaves a great deal to be desired.

In the opinion of most discussants, a one-time price change, even one-half less, is out of the question. This normalization must be spread out into stages, up to 1990. A price increase, it was noted, could also be amortized through a change in taxes on prices of energy raw materials.

STANDARDIZATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES TO REDUCE EXPENSES

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 7, 21 Feb 86

[Article by Ion Hera Bucur: "Standardization: Efficient Solution for Cost Reduction Through Technological Progress"]

[7 Feb 86 pp 4-5]

[Text] One of the features and major expression of technical progress is standardization, which under the present modernization of the national economy and the transition to a new labor quality, assumes new, superior forms in promoting such activities as modularization, consistency, construction unification, and so on. In the material production process, standardization generates multiple economic effects leading to reduced consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy through the design of unified families and series of typical products of balanced construction and specifications, and by assuring the premises necessary for larger production runs, improved product quality and reliability, and better utilization of raw and other materials.

Through the mechanism of the two essential functions of standardization, it is possible to optimally solve the contradiction between diversification and standardization that arises in the process of economic development: the selective function limits the number of product varieties to minimum levels technically and economically justified from both producer and user standpoint; the construction function orients scientific research and technological development, as well as design and production, toward the unification of assemblies, subassemblies, and components for the largest number of product families, so as to increase the possible diversification of final products through intensive use of common elements modularized and standardized according to functional, construction, or technological criteria (in other words to build the largest number of finished products from the smallest number of components, subassemblies, and parts). Both standardization functions act directly to reduce material and production costs. But, while reducing the possibilities of the selective function--most of which are lost during the first standardization stage with the elimination of excesses generated in the past by the extensive development of the economy, the favorable effects of standardization on reduced material consumption are anticipated in the future from its construction function.

The fact that standardization is accompanied by economic advantages created primarily by higher labor productivity and reduced manpower, is no longer contested today, the specialized literature offering sufficient experimental data and calculation formulas in this respect. The same consensus does not however exist among specialists in the field regarding the effects of standardization on reduced material, energy, and fuel consumptions, with the opinion even being voiced that reductions in the varieties of materials and products caused by standardization, force users to accept the next standard higher size to the one they actually need. This gives rise to certain "adaptation losses" supported by users of materials and products, who instead of the desired models and dimensions--which would match concrete technical product utilization conditions, are offered by producers a standard product size characterized by higher weight and power consumption. Without denying the existence of temporary contradictions between producers and users during the standardization process, it should be stressed that the favorable effect of various forms of standardization on material consumption is demonstrated by practice and economic reality.

Effects of Smaller Product and Material Variety

The simplest form of standardization is to reduce the variety of products and materials, which in fact "thins out" the range and specifications of unit lines, with consequences of the type considered above. It is notable that even this incipient (primary) form of standardization reduces consumptions of materials and energy, since the selection process eliminates less successful varieties--hence those with lower efficiency, leaving those with superior construction and functional specifications. (Footnote) (Following such a selection process, the Institute for Scientific Research and Technical Engineering for Tractors (ICSITT) in Brasov, has reviewed the entire line of equipment suspension mechanisms located at the rear of agricultural tractors, reducing their weight and manpower requirements by about 20-30 percent, as well as making it possible to centralize their fabrication in a specialized enterprise. Gas and liquid fuel burners for industrial boilers and furnaces were similarly selected in 1977, reducing the number of models and sizes from the existing 390 to 107, among which 53 varieties of new burners with improved specifications, resulting in fuel savings of about 200,000 tons of conventional fuel (tcc) per year. Given the natural evolution of technology in this field, marked by the introduction of new, improved burner constructions, all existing burners as well as their respective burning processes are being examined at the national level by areas of utilization, aiming at a new selection and standardization whose goal is to improve the overall efficiency of the equipment that uses these installations; it is estimated that the planned modernization affects about 30,000 low performance burners, and will ultimately save about 730,000 tcc/year. This action also includes the implementation of regenerative burners designed by the Iasi Heavy Equipment Combine and the Bucharest Institute for Scientific Research and Technical Engineering for the hot sectors and metallurgy, and finally standardized and built for a power range of 50-2000 KW. These burners are the first in their

field, revolutionizing burning and recovery technology by assuring nearly complete heat recovery from residual burned gases, resulting in a drop of at least 30 percent in the fuel necessary for furnaces, compared to conventional burners.)

But even more substantial reductions in materials, energy, and fuel are obtained from production standardization, when products designed according to the principles of standardization, unification, and modularization offer features that are optimized in all respects--form, esthetics, weight of incorporated metal, energy consumed, technical and operational specifications, and so on. The concentration of design efforts on fewer types, models, and sizes, provides superior conditions of research and design in terms of material, engineering solutions, operation, and product quality. The Electronica enterprise for instance, has systematically undertaken the standardization and modularization of integrated-circuit, table model and portable television sets, designing frames, tuners, programmers, deflection coils, and other unified components for complete lines of sets of different sizes and screen dimensions, intended for the domestic market and exportation. Examining and comparing the enterprise's results for the 1977-1985 period, we observe that the use of multifunctional components that have been soundly studied, gradually improved, and standardized, has increased the reliability of the sets from 2000 hours of average operation, to about 7000 hours, reduced material consumption by about 8 percent per year, and electric power consumption by about one-half.

Extremely effective in reducing material consumptions is the standardization of products designed to promote modern standardized manufacturing technologies--standard, batch, or modular technologies--that are made possible only by reducing the diversity of subassemblies and parts through uniform construction and larger production runs. In families of agricultural and industrial tractors for instance, such parts as crankshafts, wrist pins, bearings, water and oil pumps, rocker arm supports, push rods, and so on, are common to the entire production line of 26-64 hp tractors, making it possible to organize automated production lines for their production, with the most positive effects on lower material costs (the Tractorul enterprise in Brasov currently has about 150 such single and multipurpose production lines). The same thing was also possible in television set production, where production lines were organized to cement cabling components, flexible assembly lines were built for domestic and export production, conveyors were installed for interphase transportation, expanded polystyrene pads were fabricated for the entire product line, and so on.

A statistical analysis of the influence of parts standardization on large production runs in the hot sectors, shows that compared to casting in sand molds, casting in metal molds--efficient for lots larger than 500 units--reduces processing additives and therefore metal losses, by about 25 percent; metal consumption in stamping is about 10 percent lower than in free forging of the same parts; metal utilization for precision stamping is 0.8 t/t compared to 0.719 t/t for conventional stamping; and so on. According to

studies, for a manufacturing run of 20,000 units/month, the cost of the metal included in a ring-shaped part of any given dimension, and of its processing, represents 58 value units for machining, 30 value units for cold stamping and subsequent machining, and 26 value units for semi-hot stamping on presses with several stations.

Unified Design for all Material Production Sectors

The reduction of material costs by means of production standardization requires that this activity be improved, primarily by formulating a unified standardization concept to include all material production sectors; adopting a systems approach to all aspects of the standardization process initiated in a given sector (technologies, materials and semifinished products, general purpose components, machines and tooling, buildings and installations, and so on); organically associating standardization with technical quotas for material consumption and improved production quality, which are highly interdependent and can be objectively determined; completing standardization actions with specialization and cooperation measures; and so on.

Standardization under this systems concept and in several stages must include the following major features: standard technologies; standard products; standard production lines and installations; standard constructions and installations. The following relationships and mutual effects always exist among these stages: the standardization of processes (such as metal roofs, digging and road construction, agricultural crops, and so on) generally anticipate the standardization of the equipment they require, whose functions they determine; the standardization of tools and equipment represents the basis of standardization for their fabrication technologies; the standardization of production lines and installations is based on standard technologies and is aimed at establishing a minimum range of machines, tools, and function modules necessary to assure an optimum production process (the use of fewer production lines or sections of such lines seeks to achieve module production lines to match necessary capabilities); the standardization of construction is closely related with the functional demands of technologies, production lines, and installations, so that their sizes will strictly correspond to the needs of appropriate production processes.

The standardization of technical processes represents a definite direction for studying and designing efficient work technologies, based on systematized and classified production objectives and technologies, followed by comprehensive and unified approaches to all features in the production of the respective group (class) of items. These projects are finalized by type or group process packages that define optimum paths, parameters, and indicators for the execution of processes formulated and implemented in various enterprises of the branch under examination.

Since the genesis of standardization in any field is the selection and standardization of the most efficient technologies, which determine and continue to influence the structure and technical level of equipment, constructions, materials, and so on, the formulation of standard processes

seems to be particularly beneficial for higher production efficiency and lower material costs. Research aimed at standardizing galvanized roofs has disclosed that the approximately 75 types of metal roofs currently being used by machine construction enterprises can be replaced with 17 optimum standard ones, reducing material and energy consumption by 20-40 percent. Roof standardization is likely to also reduce the unjustifiably large diversity of chemical materials being used (from 158 to 46 materials, salts, and specific additives). At the same time, technology standardization allows the standardization of plating installations and their components--tanks, baths, transportation, drums, and so on--currently being performed in an unjustifiably large number of design and execution units, each of which uses different construction and technological methods.

During the 1981-1985 five-year plan, some technologies and production lines were standardized together with production standardization, in the form of joint standard projects (technologies + constructions) that took into consideration their interrelationships. In metallurgy for instance, standard projects were formulated for processes and technologies to process coking tars, outgas and decarburize steel under vacuum, desulfurize cast iron, derive greater value from aluminum, and recover and exploit steel slag. In chemistry, standardization has stressed the modernization of technical installations designed to derive greater value from hydrocarbons, with an estimated annual savings of about 2.8 million kWh and 215,000 tcc. Similarly, a significant number of standard projects are underway for civilian and industrial constructions, as well as for production lines and technical installations in the construction materials industry, in agriculture, in the food industry, and so on. The standardization of production lines and technical installations has laid the foundations for large economic effects materialized in a weight reduction of about 200,000 tons for equipment throughout the national economy, which is equivalent to a cost reduction of about 125 billion lei for this equipment.

Although joint standard projects for construction and technologies proved viable in some industrial sectors, facilitating the introduction of new solutions and deriving significant economic effects, such a symbiosis does sometimes appear forced and artificial given the unusual design principles and optimization methods used to standardize constructions and technologies. This fact, together with their different flexibility toward production innovations, has often caused not only an incomplete treatment of the technologies, but also a very weak repeatability (reutilization) of such standard projects, especially in the hot sectors of machine construction, metallurgy, chemistry, petrochemistry, construction materials, and so on, with the ultimate result that the efforts for their formulation were in many cases not justified; also contributing to this result have been the inadequate foundations in the selection of these projects. At the same time, technology standardization--which as we have seen has values that have been insufficiently well known and exploited until now--did not find the necessary audience among many specialists, although all economic sectors, even those of the light industry, offer a broad field in this respect. In addition to higher labor productivity,

reduced material consumption, and improved product quality, the major current requirement for technologies is to assure production flexibility, including a more flexible and simpler design of technological processes. This can be achieved by conceiving optimum group or module standard processes, which must always complement product modernization through construction standardization. The contribution of product construction and technology standardization to lower material consumptions and costs amounts to 75-80 percent of product costs, while the expenses for scientific research and technical engineering generated by construction and technology standardization do not exceed 10 percent of the total product costs.

[21 Feb 86 pp 7, 9]

[Text] Product standardization seeks to establish representative types of objects, order them into optimum lines and families of models and sizes, reduce the basic types being manufactured to a strictly necessary number and increase the number of variations based on them, expand the utilization of standard parts and subassemblies to a wide range of products, and so on. The highest level of standardization is reached when a small number of primary, simple elements is combined in multiple ways to produce a diversified range of final products.

Basic Requirement: Consensus of Producer and User Needs

In the metallurgical industry, standardization has reduced the number of steel types by eliminating some of the types that were similar in chemical composition and mechanical specifications. While the type retained as standard is not necessarily of better quality than the two or three previous types, product quality is achieved through appropriate heat treatment or other technologies. The reduction of mill product varieties--carried out together with the reduction of steel types--has taken into account on one hand the positive effects obtained by milling in metallurgy, and on the other, some of the possible simplifications in the design of products, equipment, and installations in the machine construction industry, chemistry, and so on, products which themselves have also been standardized. The standardization of products in the metallurgical industry has achieved a more rational utilization of steel production facilities--due to more effective work hours and fewer interruptions, thus reducing energy and fuel consumptions; at the same time, these conditions assure constant product quality with favorable effects for users.

However, along with these positive aspects, standardization in metallurgy has generated some controversy, with many specialists in machine construction enterprises maintaining that in some cases, the reduced number of steel types has negatively affected the level of material costs by giving rise to additional processing, higher energy consumptions, and so on. The Bucharest Electrical Machinery Enterprise for instance, observed that although in 1982 metal consumption was reduced by about 550 tons for some products, other products required additional amounts of metal because the mill product dimensions specified in drawings were no longer available after standard-

ization. Similar cases have been encountered at the enterprises of the Industrial Central for Precision Machining and Textile Machinery in Bucharest. Thus, after the elimination of the flat steel type used for lathe cutters, the latter are fabricated from square stock, whose further processing leads to additional metal consumptions of about 900 t/year (65 percent more than before standardization), as well as energy (40 percent) and manpower (35 percent) consumptions. At the same central, the lack of a certain type of steel alloy previously used for tooling and hand tools, resulted in the extensive use of another type of steel with a high vanadium and chromium content, a situation that has led to the additional annual consumption of 24 t of alloying elements.

At the Brasov Truck Enterprise, instead of heavy wall pipe for the load axles of the Roman truck family, the metallurgical industry delivered standard milled bar stock, wasting more than 100 t/year of steel alloy, not to mention greater product weight and greater fuel consumption.

Similar situations have been encountered in the production of locking rings for truck wheels and other parts, where the lack of necessary steel types and sizes has led to the utilization of larger dimensions and therefore to additional metal consumption compared to the amounts scheduled in drawings and specifications.

The above point out that standardization can backfire if the formulation and approval of standards and norms does not have the consensus of all interested parties, beginning with the producers and users of the standardized products. At the same time, it is imperative that the adopted optimized solutions and calculated economic efficiency for the approval of standardization actions, take into account an integral quantification of the positive and negative effects through the entire cycle of product research, design, manufacturing, and utilization, rather than in a single zone. Added to these is the condition that between the moment a standardization document is formulated and approved, and the date on which it becomes effective, sufficient time be available to adopt in the design and fabrication area, the measures necessary for its implementation.

Returning to the examples of reduced selection of mill stock needed for machine construction products, it can be shown that such extreme situations were mostly corrected by the periodical inclusion during the past 2-3 years, of necessary selections as negative effects came to light. At the same time however, it must also be emphasized that the machine construction industry has the obligation to systematically redesign machines and tooling as part of their modernization, keeping in mind the standardization of metallurgical products.

In order to improve standardization from the producer-user standpoint, the following must always be kept in mind: combine and match the interests of producers with those of users; quantify the positive and negative effects of

fewer product models and sizes throughout all the stages of product design, fabrication, and utilization; correlate standardization actions in sectors with complementary activities; design and manufacture tools, equipment, and constructions based on metallurgical products that meet the new standards; and so on.

In recent years, product standardization in the machine construction branch has acquired a special magnitude. The action was aimed especially at reducing the number of basic types and models of machines, tooling, equipment, units, subassemblies, and components, and at eliminating from fabrication inadequate or outdated products whose technical and economic specifications are not sufficiently strong; at the same time, conditions have been assured for manufacturing in Romania a number of products that were being imported. At that time, basic structures were finalized for machine and equipment systems in agriculture, hot sectors in machine construction, mining and oil exploitation, and so on, leading to improved design and planning activities, the large scale use of multipurpose subassemblies for final products, creating the necessary conditions for enterprise specialization.

The chemical and petrochemical industry has analyzed each group of products together with users, seeking primarily to replace products that require high energy consumption and which have gradually become non-competitive, to derive greater value from the domestic raw materials basis, and to eliminate importations. The degree of standardization for goods produced during the 1981-1985 five-year plan by the ministries of the chemical and petrochemical industries is estimated at nearly 85-90 percent.

Standardization in the wood and construction materials industry has grown to more than 90 percent, covering construction materials and installations, cellulose and paper, different products in the wood processing industry, and so on. Particular attention was devoted to improving the nomenclature of materials and elements for standard constructions and installations, restricting the number of types of materials and elements to 684 for standard constructions, and 216 for standard housing.

Standardization was more restricted in the light industry, being limited to products that are not affected by fashion. The economic effects were nevertheless large, evaluated at more than 140 million lei for the 1981-1985 period, of which about 130 million lei resulting from reduced material, fuel, and energy consumptions.

In agriculture and the food industry, considering the influence of climate factors and the need to adapt the food industry to the demands of the population, standardization has included only products that are raw materials for other industries, such as unwashed wool, raw leather, and to some extent, vegetal oils for technical applications.

The standardization activity in the national economy represents a continuous process, implying constant improvements in technologies and standardized products, the firm application of norms and standards established by

standardization actions, and further improvement of standardization and unification methods, in order to promote an activity which will substantially reduce material consumptions and bring a maximum increase in economic efficiency. A careful study of the standardization experience and data accumulated during the past 8-10 years by each branch consistent with its specific objectives, can become a valuable guide in selecting and generalizing standardization methods and practices that have proven their viability and efficiency.

11,023
CSO: 2700/123

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN WREATH LAYING CEREMONIES--Budapest AGERPRES 2 April 1986--A wreath laying ceremony took place at the cemetery of Romanian soldiers in the town of Hajduboszormeny on 2 April on the 41st anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascist domination. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Presidential Council and of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, of the Ministry of Defence, of party and state bodies of Hajdu Bihar County. A wreath was also laid on behalf of the Romanian Embassy in Budapest. Wreath laying ceremonies were also arranged at memorials of Romanian soldiers in Miskolc, Gyor, Cegled and Cserkeszolo. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1332 GMT 2 Apr 86 AU] /12232

CEAUSESCU MEETS YOUTH LEADER--Prague AGERPRES 8 April 1986--The delegation of the Union of Communist Youth [VCY] of Romania led by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, now on a visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the invitation of the Socialist Union of Youth [SUY] of that country, had talks with Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the SUY Central Committee. Stress was laid on the occasion of the ascending course of the friendship and cooperation relations between the UCY and the SUV as an expression of the good links between the two parties, countries and peoples. During the talks information and experience were exchanged on the current concerns of the youth organizations of Romania and Czechoslovakia. Aspects of the international youth and student movement were also approached. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 8 Apr 86] /12232

CEAUSESCU MEETS CPCZ'S JAKES--Prague AGERPRES 11 April 1986--An exchange of messages between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, was occasioned by the interview between Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], and Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. During the interview the sides highlighted the active contribution the youth organizations in the two countries make to expanding the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia, in the interest of the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 11 Apr 86 AU] /12232

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS KROLIKOWSKI--Berlin AGERPRES 14 April 1986--A delegation of the Ministry of Education and Instruction of Romania, led by Minister Ion Teoreanu, paid a visit to the German Democratic Republic. A convention was signed during the visit between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the German Democratic Republic on mutual acknowledgement of graduation diplomas of learning institutions of various grades and of scientific degree diplomas. The Romanian minister was received by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SED. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 14 Apr 86 AU] /12232

CSO: 2020/118

ECONOMIC SHORTFALLS CALLED VIOLATION OF LAW

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 23 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "He Who Violates the Plan Violates the Law"]

[Text] Our economy is a planned economy. The economic policy of the party is synthesized in our plans. They constitute an integral unity with correct proportions and coordinated tasks, in accordance with the requirements of the laws, and the line and policy of the party, closely connected with the concrete internal and external conditions and circumstances in which we live, build and defend our socialist order. Our plan is a direct function of the construction of socialist society and is a synthesis of the creative thought of the masses, who are directly interested in the full realization of the tasks constituted by the plan. The party has never placed and does not place anything above the interests of the masses. Therefore, the execution of the tasks of the plan in every link and by every individual, sector, enterprise, agricultural cooperative, district and ministry is a great patriotic duty, a party and state duty.

The 1986 plan, the plan of the first year of the 8th Five Year Plan, the year in which the 9th party Congress will be held, has very compact tasks and, as such, requires unusually great work and effort from all. The resolutions passed by the 13th plenum of the party Central Committee comprise a large and broad program of work in this particularly important year of the new five year plan. The tasks of the year's plan in all sectors have been approved and made law by the last session of the 10th Legislature of the People's Assembly.

"The state plan is law," emphasized Comrade Enver, "and it therefore requires total mobilization of all workers for its fulfillment." A correct attitude toward this important and fundamental law, the law of the plan, is characteristic of the whole leading and organizing activity of the party. The work of each--every collective and worker, every communist, manager, cadre and specialist--is measured and must always be measured every day and at every step by the attitude toward this law. It is therefore the task of the party organizations to create a clear understanding of the fact that whoever does not execute the tasks of the plan at every step has, willingly or unwillingly, broken the law and has violated the laws of the party and the state.

The results of the first 20 days of January are proof of that new vigor which the 13th plenum of the Central Committee has stimulated everywhere by its resolutions, as well as of that political enthusiasm which has been given further impetus to further promote the great revolutionary movement.

"Standard bearer of the execution of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings", in order to execute fully and in the required time all tasks assigned by the party and the important instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia during his visits to several districts of the country. Thus, work is being done in many districts and sectors and branches of the economy to make achievement known. This vigor and enthusiasm is demonstrated by achievements during this period in the copper industry, the construction materials industry, in enterprises of the machine industry, in some enterprises, branches and sectors of light industry and the food industry, in the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, in the hydroelectric and thermoelectric power industry, etc. By utilizing the campaigns as a revolutionary method, much good work has been done and is being done in all the districts of the country to collect and deliver iron and steel scrap for the metallurgical combine.

Accomplishments such as these constitute a general characteristic. But the party instructs and the 13th plenum of the General Committee emphasizes particularly that every failure to fulfill the plan, even if it is small or partial, leads to harmful ideological, political, economic and social consequences. Every shortfall in one or another plan index leads to a disproportion among branches and sectors and harms the supplying of the people, through limitation of investment, and also harms the development of productive forces and the placing of new active forces into operation. All these, consequently, are affected by the economic laws on which the plan is built. For that reason, there can be no complacency, nor must any overall picture of achievements be permitted beforehand, if even one production of financial index is not going well or if someone is concealing his own shortfalls with the overfulfillments of others. These must be evaluated and judged as violations of the laws of the plan, laws in the interest of the working masses, which are also laws of the party and the state.

The data of these days indicate that there are also shortfalls in some sectors. Very harmful consequences are attached to that concept which appears overtly or tacitly and which underrates shortfalls, however small, at the beginning of the year and lulls one with promises of what future programs and results will supposedly be. Some districts are not fulfilling the plan for milk production, despite early information that this would be entered into the statistics as soon as possible. How long will the repeated self-criticism of the rail transport management cadres continue? Why do the foreign trade enterprises, along with the respective ministry, dwell only on the flaws of certain products, when there are goods which are not being exported because of their poor organization. These days, there is frequent appearance of manifestations of lack of coordination in production in other sectors as well. In order to fulfill every condition of the plans, concrete responsibility must be exacted, wherever it may be, from the worker up to the manager: concrete responsibility, not distributed responsibility.

Wherever shortfalls manifest themselves, they indicate weak organization and inadequate control and account rendering. The organizers of production work cannot keep up with the tasks of the plan if they do not pursue the work of every shift every day, the work of every brigade, unit and sector, and if they do not quickly solve every problem which arises. The position of every cadre and specialist and of every manager must be evaluated not simply on the basis of a diploma, but on the basis of concrete results in work. The basic party organizations must exact responsibility and require that this attitude be held by the state organs toward anyone who shows himself to be lazy in the task that he has whether he is a specialist or a manager, a communist involved in production or another kind of cadre. Our economy, as was also emphasized at the 13th plenum, cannot tolerate any attitudes of laziness on the part of communists and managers, or any cases where, because of their inability, the plan is endangered and the economy is harmed. It is correct that there be a discussion and a stand be taken when a worker produces with poor quality, damages the machinery or manifests some other foreign attitude. Should not this also be the case when, on account of the manager and his poor management and organization, the planned tasks are not accomplished? An increase in the controlling force of the basic party organs and organizations, as well as of the state organs, is not a new requirement; it is a permanent task which must increase now, more than ever, when the masses have been launched into action and have begun a year loaded with work.

Control and accountability processes must be carried out for fundamental problems and at key points, not only of production, but also of cost, variety, norms for materials, output, norms for income and expenditures, etc. This is and must be a strict daily control over every attitude which harms production. One cannot wait until the end of the month to assemble the basic party organizations in Valias or Memaliaj when these mines have created deficits in coal and coal concentrate; one cannot wait longer when there are deficits in the production of gas, in the production of sodium carbonate and PVC [polyvinyl chloride], phosphate fertilizers, etc. It is more than necessary to pursue correction of a situation from the basic organizations to the administrative organs in districts and the ministries, as well as to maintain a view to the point of relieving of their positions those people who neglect their duties, as people who gravely violate the law. Raising everyone to his feet, with the party organizations and the communists at the head, to fulfill the plan, while fulfilling, in all indices, the tasks of the month of January, as well as of every other succeeding month, is a great, major and decisively important task.

12249/9738
CSO: 2100/27

STEFANAK EXPLAINS FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

Prague TVORBA in Czech 5 Mar 86 pp 6-7

[Excerpts from interview with Michal Stefanak, chief of the International Policy Division, conducted by Milan Syrucek: "Czechoslovakia's Place in the World"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Do you think that Czechoslovakia, which is a small country, can actively participate in all the general issues related to disarmament - and in what way?

[Answer] Every country, commensurate with its position and influence, can participate in the resolution of general issues in international relations. It is also true that as its position, power and influence grows, so does its level of responsibility. The actions of any specific country are determined by which community it belongs to in our class divided world. We belong to the socialist community, which as a whole is constantly trying to develop peaceful conditions, and to assure the best possible external preconditions for relationships based on equality. In close cooperation with our allies, above all the Soviet Union, we are implementing a unified, coordinated foreign policy strategy, within the context of which we propose our own initiatives. In this regard I would like to call attention primarily to the Declaration on International Cooperation on Disarmament that has been adopted by the United Nations, and the other resolutions that have been adopted in relation to this. Given the current situation where, through the fault of the most reactionary circles of imperialism, threats to peace have increased greatly throughout the world, to the point where the very foundations of world security are threatened, the socialist countries, and therefore the CSSR as well, must increase their multilateral efforts not only to enhance their abilities to defend themselves, but also to remove the causes of this increased tension.

Czechoslovakia will utilize all available resources to this end, including multilateral and bi-lateral diplomacy. Our participation in the activities of the agencies and organizations of the UN, at the Geneva disarmament conference, at the Vienna discussions and the Stockholm conferences has created favorable opportunities for an active role for the CSSA in the pursuit of peace, detente and disarmament. In our contacts with all peaceful, anti-war and democratic forces we must seek to influence the broad international

public and recruit this body of opinion in support of both our own joint peace initiatives and the basic, significant initiatives of the USSR. These include mainly the complex of disarmament proposals contained in the Prague and Sofia declarations of plenary sessions of the political advisory committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries and the far reaching Soviet proposal for eliminating nuclear weapons before the end of the century contained in a speech of M. Gorbachov on 15 Jan 1986.

[Question] The basic thrust of our foreign policy is developing cooperation and a coordinated strategy with the USSR and the other socialist countries. Which of the issues in this multifaceted and varied spectrum of relations between socialist countries would you consider to have top priority at this time?

[Answer] The top priority, as I have already noted, is the common struggle of the socialist countries to eliminate the danger of war. After this, our priority must be the further economic and social development of each individual country and of the entire community. The bilateral and multilateral relations between the fraternal countries come after this. In this area it is essential to devote maximum efforts to implement the joint comprehensive program for R&D cooperation that was adopted by the 41st (special session of the CEMA).

The focus of attention for Czechoslovak foreign policy are the issues of the European continent, a continuation of the policy of detente, the assurance of security. Views on the implementation of these interests vary among our West European partners. Differences of opinion, of course, also exist within individual countries. Of greatest importance is the fact that there is an ongoing and dominating tendency towards cooperations, especially within the ranks of world public opinion. Nevertheless we cannot lose sight of the fact that militaristic, aggressive imperialist forces still remain in power in the world and that peaceful coexistence is not to their liking.

The appearances of a turn for the better were especially prevalent in the West during the period of the Soviet-American summit discussions in Geneva. The publicly announced positions, however, are not the critical outcome, but rather the practical measures designed to reduce tensions and build confidence between countries. Political decisions should be evaluated in the first place according to whether they contribute to a slowing down of the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and the adoption of additional disarmament measures to further reduce military tensions. The position of Western Europe on these issues is clear. Our neighbors, as a unit, could generate effective pressure on the USA to reevaluate its unrealistic positions. Instead of this, however, they are divided in their attitudes towards fundamental problems such as participation in Reagan's so-called strategic defense initiative program. Despite the positive aspects of the rejection of the "Star Wars" program by a number of European countries the fact remains that the main European partners of the USA--the FRG and Great Britain--are already preparing an official legal framework for the participation of certain of their private firms in these extremely dangerous plans.

The conflicting policies of the West European states could be further documented with a long list of other examples. Chief among these is the joint

responsibility of these countries for the location of American first strike missiles in Western Europe.

The growing strength of the countries of our community and, on the other hand, the national interests of the Western European countries, both require that intercountry relations over the long term be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence of countries with differing social systems. This should prevent ideological differences from getting in the way of goodneighborly relations or from causing a military confrontation on the European continent.

We are convinced that the Western European countries are interested, just as we are, in developing mutually beneficial cooperative relations, in resolving global questions (including ecological problems) which are essential for European prosperity, and in continuing the process of enhancing European security that was begun in Helsinki.

[Question] Can one expect increased cooperation and relations with China? On what basis?

[Answer] Our countries and peoples are linked by the friendship which has deep roots in the decisive struggle against German fascism and Japanese militarism in World War II. The first years of the building of socialism in both countries were marked by enthusiastic cooperation and assistance between us. Our relations at this time were developed on the tried and true principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

This is a firm foundation which holds broad possibilities for developing cooperation between two socialist countries. We must keep uppermost in our minds the class interests of the people of China and the CSSR, which are identical.

In recent years many positive steps have been taken in developing our mutual relations. Economic ties have shown the greatest growth rate, which has resulted both from increased trade and from the long term contract base that is the foundation of this trade. A consolidation is under way of cultural, educational, scientific and health care programs. Our countries are gradually moving towards meetings at the ministerial and governmental vice-chairman levels, etc.

This is not to gloss over the fact that further improvements in cooperation could be made if political relations were normalized first. Nevertheless, some positive changes are taking place here as well. There is a great opportunity to expand as much as possible the areas where our political interest coincide, and to reduce to a minimum those areas where we have disagreements, or where we don't see exactly eye to eye. This will, then, allow us to strengthen the position of socialism and peace throughout the world.

[Question] What is the nature of our relationship with the Socialist International?

[Answer] Our position with regard to the Socialist International and its member parties is that it is useful to develop contacts with all forces which, given the current international situation, have adopted what we regard as realistic and constructive views. The social democratic movement occupies an important position among these forces. It is our view that the Socialist International has adopted positions that are very close to our own on questions of disarmament and peace. We are especially pleased with the position of the social democrats on the issue of freezing nuclear arsenals, stopping nuclear weapons tests, creating nuclear free zones, making agreements between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the nonuse of either nuclear or conventional arms, and the refusal to militarize space. In the current situation it is not unimportant that most of the member countries of the Socialist International basically support the proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. On the other hand it is also true that we disagree with the social democrats on questions of ideology and politics. The basis of our relations with the social democrats and socialist parties are our efforts to strengthen the process of detente, stopping the arms race and eliminating the danger of war.

[Question] What impact will the U.S. embargo of Libya have on our cooperation with that country?

[Answer] The most recent and serious developments in connection with the threats and declared sanctions against Libya confirms the contention that the USA, in the spirit of its doctrine of "neoglobalism", is seeking new ways to force the acceptance of its own solutions for the problems of this region. It is attempting to use crude pressures to force the Arab countries to capitulate and to break once and for all the back of the just Palestinian struggle, and those of other Arab patriots, against Israeli occupation and the hegemonic objectives of American imperialism.

For the CSSR Libya is one of the countries of greatest interest. We currently have a broad range of cooperative economic agreements with Libya, especially for the exporting of turnkey capital projects, goods, and for the sharing of experts, primarily in the area of health care. This policy is not based on momentary convenience, but has an internationalist character. Our cooperation with Libya will continue in this vein in the future as well.

9276/7687
CSO: 2400/232

BRIEFS

VIETNAM HEALTH CARE EFFORTS--Hanoi (PAP)--In Hanoi, plans were signed for implementing an agreement on cooperation in the field of health protection and for implementing an agreement on cooperation in the field of social care and rehabilitation for 1988-1990 between Poland and Vietnam. Poland will make available to Vietnam publications in the fields of marine and tropical medicine and labor medicine, especially taking into account the coal, metallurgy and chemicals industries. Vietnam will supply us with its publications in the field of tropical medicine. Both sides will cooperate in scientific research.
[Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Feb 86 p 11] 8536

FOREIGN AFFAIRS BRITISH TALKS--On 24 and 25 February, working consultations took place between the foreign affairs ministries of Poland and Great Britain on East-West relations, security and cooperation in Europe and problems of arms control and disarmament. They were conducted by MSZ Studies and Programming Department Director S. Dabrowa and British Foreign Affairs Ministry Planning Department Director P. Neville-Jones. The British guests were received by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs J. Kinasta and held a meeting at PISM.
[Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

GDR, WOMEN'S GROUPS--On 27 February, at the headquarters of the LKP Main Board in Warsaw, an understanding on friendship and cooperation for 1986-1987 was concluded between the Polish Committee for the Cooperation of Women's Circles Organizations and the Democratic Union of German Women (GDR). The agreement stipulates that the mutual exchange of delegations and the district and provincial organizations of both countries will be maintained in order to study the methods of solving the basic problems of women's circles used in Poland and the GDR. The document was signed by Ilse Thiele, chairwoman of the Democratic Union of German Women, and by Stanislawa Popiela, chairwoman of the Polish Committee for the Cooperation of Women's Organizations and Circles. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 9] 8536

OPZZ, AGRICULTURAL GROUPS TALK--On 27 February, meetings were held in centers of the highly industrialized working class between activists of the OPZZ and the National Union of Farmers, Farm Circles and Farm Organizations. These preceded the joint meetings of the OPZZ KW and KZRKiOR presidiums to be held in a few days. Participants in the meeting at the H. Cegielski Plant in Poznan included KZRKiOR RG Chairman Norbert Aleksiewicz and OPZZ Deputy Chairman Wladzimierz Lubanski. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 9] 8536

TELECOMMUNICATIONS WORKERS MEET--On 27 February, 2-day deliberations of the National Commission of the Federation of Telecommunications Workers Trade Unions in the PRL ended in Katowice. The commission's efforts focused on an analysis of the premises and conditions of development of Polish telecommunications in this 5-year period, the quality of services and labor organization and the potential for raising the status of the telecommunications worker's profession. The commission enjoined the federation leaders to act to regulate wage problems. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 9] 8536

BYDGOSZCZ DEFENSE COMMITTEE--The Provincial Defense Committee in Bydgoszcz assessed the results of last year's comprehensive, issues and emergency checks conducted in the region both by the Provincial Regional Inspectorate and the Provincial Office, as well as by NIK representatives and the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate. For the purpose of streamlining the verification work of the WKO, the following were advised: the improved correlation of checks, the stiffening of assessment criteria, systematic inspections conducted to verify the implementation of orders and the exacting of stricter official and disciplinary measures against those guilty of irregularities and neglect. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 9] 8536

CSSR, PEACE ACTIVISTS--On 27 February, the second part of a meeting of activists of the Peace Committees from Czechoslovakia and Poland began in Krakow. The subject of the deliberations is the exchange of experiences and information on the work of the peace movement in both countries, especially taking into consideration the work of provincial peace committees. The delegations are headed by Michal Szulcynski, deputy chairman of the All-Poland Peace Committee, and Jaroslav Opravil, chairman of the Provincial Peace Committee in Ostrava (CSR), where the first part of the deliberations was held. Members of the two delegations visited one of the oldest buildings of the Jagiellonian University, Collegium Maius, on Thursday, as well as the state art collections in Wawel and the most interesting monuments of the city. The meetings are enabling the increased integration of those working for peace in the two neighboring, friendly countries. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 5] 8536

IRANIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--The board of the Polish-Iranian Friendship Society passed a declaration that states that the society shares the position of the PRL government expressed in the government order published on 19 February concerning the intensification of struggles on the Iran-Iraq front. The society is supporting all the initiatives of state and international organizations aimed at ending the war and restoring peace between the two countries. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 5] 8536

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR--Moscow (PAP)--PRL Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and the Food Economy Stanislaw Zieba was received by Vsevolod Murakhovskij, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agriculture-Industry Committee. During the meeting, issues of cooperation in the field of agriculture and the foods subsectors of industry were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 86 p 7] 8536

MINISTER OF CULTURE IN SYRIA--Damascus (PAP)--At the invitation of Syrian Minister of Culture Ms Nadzah Attar, PRL Minister of Culture and Art Prof Kazimierz Zygulski paid an official visit to this country from 17 to 24 February 86. The major directions of development of cultural cooperation were defined, especially in the fields of fine arts, the theatre, music, film and artistic training, as well as between the artistic unions of both countries. While the achievements to date of the Polish archeological mission in Syria were noted, the need was stressed for concluding agreements on cooperation in the field of archeology and the preservation of monuments. Minister Zygulski was received by Syrian Vice President Mohammed Maszarka and Premier Raul el-Kasem. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 86 p 7] 8536

PORTRUESE CP OFFICIAL IN WARSAW--On his way to Moscow for the 27th CPSU Congress, Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee Alvaro Cunhal stopped in Warsaw. PZPR CC Secretary Jozef Baryla met with the leader of the Portuguese Communists. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

ACTION ON COMPLAINTS IMPROVED--The Prosecutor's General Council discussed the report of the Prosecutor General to the Council of State on the studies of complaints made to public prosecutor's departments in 1985. It was stressed that there had been significant improvement in the speedy acknowledgement of complaints and the use of the information obtained via this method to improve the quality of prosecutor's work and the observance of the law in the actions of other organs and citizens. In taking action on complaints, the prosecutors intervened effectively many times on behalf of complainants. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

DKP, OPZZ CONFER--(PAP)--OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz held talks with a delegation from the German Communist Party led by Karl Heinz Schroeder, presidium member and secretary of the DKP board. The guests learned of the problems and undertakings that are central to the interests of the Polish trade union movement. Reference also was made during the discussion to the situation in the international trade union movement and to the role of Polish trade unions. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

ZSL REPORTS SESSIONS BEGIN--The plenary reports meetings of ZSL gmina and equivalent committees have begun. Following the circle meetings, they are the next step in the current reports-program campaign in the party. During the ZSL circle meetings, of which there are about 31,000 throughout the country, there was extensive discussion of the most important issues of the community, of issues that have been resolved successfully and of needs that still have not been met. The greatest amount of attention was focused on agriculture. This is understandable, since the vast majority of primary party elements operate in rural areas and join together primarily farmers in their ranks. They stressed the need for the consistent implementation of PZPR and ZSL farm policy, indicating that the further development of agriculture and food production depends most highly at present on two crucial factors: farm procurement with the means of production and the efficient utilization of these means of production. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

ZSL URBAN-PARISH PLENUM--The ZSL has ended its reports-program campaign in its circles by analyzing the progress made to date in implementing the resolution of its last congress. Upper party echelons are now summarizing achievements in this area. On 21 February, the ZSL urban-parish organization in Radomsk, Piotrkow Province, that numbers over 500 members, held deliberations. ZSL NK Chairman Roman Malinowski participated. In the resolution that was passed, the ZSL urban-parish committee appealed to all party members and elements to join actively and creatively in the discussion on the PZPR draft program. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

WOZNIAK AT FSM FACTORY--On 21 February, Politburo member, PZPR CC Secretary Marian Wozniak visited the FSM Research-Development Center in Bielsko-Biala and met with the party-economic aktiv of this largest industrial plant in Bielsko Province. The socioeconomic problems of the factory related to its further expansion and production development and the activation of export and housing construction were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

YUGOSLAV COMMUNICATIONS EXCHANGE--At the invitation of the PRL government, from 17-21 February Aleksander Petkovic, government representative and union secretary for information affairs, visited Poland. The guest was received by Jan Glowczyk, candidate Politburo member, PZPR CC secretary, and Deputy Premier Zbigniew Gertych. A. Petkovic met with Jan Kinasta, deputy minister for foreign affairs, Miroslaw Wojciechowski, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, PAP President Janusz Roszkowski and President of the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Worker's Cooperative Publishing House Wieslaw Rydygier. The guest visited the Public Opinion Research Main Center and the POLITYKA editorial offices and he met with a group of Polish journalists that deal with international issues. He was present at a press conference given by the government press spokesman. He conducted talks with Jerzy Urban devoted to improving the exchange of information. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

SD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS--Deliberations of the chairmen and secretaries of provincial party echelons took place at the SD CK. During the meeting, in which the members of the SD authorities led by CK Chairman Tadeusz W. Mlynaczak took part, the major directions of party work in 1986 and the operating schedule for their implementation were discussed. The importance of the participation of SD members in the nationwide discussion over the PZPR draft program was emphasized. The directions of the work of SD echelons preceding the Fourth National Trade Congress were adopted. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Feb 86 p 2] 8536

BATTLE-SCENE WRITERS, ARMY MEETING--On 23 February, members of the Battle-Scene Writers Club belonging to the Warsaw ZLP branch discussed the results of cooperation between the ZLP Main Board and the Main Political Board of the WP in the treatment of military-defense issues by the writers. [Text] [Prepared by: GRA] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Feb 86 p 6] 8536

CSO: 2600/331

POLITICAL CREATIVITY OF CEAUSESCU HAILED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 2, 30 Jan 86 pp 24-27

/Article by Univ Prof Dr Petru Panzaru for the first year of the University of Politics and Management: "The RCP's Revolutionary Conception of the World and Life. Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's Contribution to Creative Development of the Theory and Practice of Socialist Revolution and Construction"/

/Text/ The RCP's policy and whole activity is firmly based upon the revolutionary dialectical-materialist conception and scientific socialism, the science of revolutionary world reform.

Dialectical and historical materialism, the working-class conception of the world and life the foundations of which were laid by Marx and Engels in the middle of the last century, is by its nature, content and aims a revolutionary, radically innovating philosophical conception. The main source of the revolutionary and creative spirit of historical and dialectical materialism is the objective fact itself that it was formed as a philosophy of the working class, the most consistently revolutionary class of modern society, and it became the theoretical, ideological and political weapon in all workers' struggle against exploitation in order to create a new society, namely socialist and communist society. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "Once the working class appeared on the historical scene a new and revolutionary conception was developed for the organization of society and social relations and the start of an order of social and national justice without oppressor classes." In both its origin and the tasks it has assumed, historical and dialectical materialism has both revealed and confirmed its scientific character, its revolutionary, reforming nature, and its creative, innovating spirit.

Revolutionary Spirit As the Basis of Party Ideology

Dialectical and historical materialism was not made of whole cloth. It was based upon the most progressive advances of social thought and practice and the whole treasury of world culture, and it was accordingly formed as a vital scientific philosophy in a constant state of development and enrichment. The authors of this philosophy were unalterably opposed to any break between thought and experience or between theory and practice and to any speculative, Utopian trends.

The scientific spirit of historical and dialectical materialism lies primarily in the inherent unity of philosophy and science, in the continuous development and enrichment of the philosophical principles, theories and categories on the basis of theoretical generalization of the advances of the natural and social sciences and revolutionary practice. F. Engels wrote, "For Marx, science was a true motive force from the historical point of view, and a revolutionary force. He sincerely enjoyed every new discovery in any theoretical sciences whose practical application could not be foreseen at all. But he took a quite different joy in a discovery with a revolutionary effect on industry or historical development in general." Based upon science and its findings, historical and dialectical materialism has kept and developed its scientific character. It has been taking new forms in step with theoretical generalization of the gains of the sciences and the present technical-scientific revolution, and it keeps developing new theories and answers in keeping with the constantly changing social realities.

Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu brilliantly described the scientific and revolutionary qualities of Marxist-Leninist philosophy when he pointed out that the law of its development "has always been constant refreshment of its nature from the wellspring of universal thought and knowledge, from the advances of all the sciences, and from the inexhaustible and constantly growing experience of human society. That is the only way the philosophy of the working class will be able to function as Marx prescribed, not by confining itself to explaining the world but by helping to change it."

The scientific quality of the working-class philosophy lies precisely in the fact that it has developed a lay conception of the world categorically opposed to any forms of idealism, mysticism or obscurantism, being based upon the advances in knowledge of nature, society and man and interpreting the scientific data in an original and consistently dialectical-materialist way. Historical and dialectical materialism is irreconcilable with religious ideas because it reveals the real causes of natural, social and human phenomena. It rationally rejects the idea of intervention by any supernatural elements or forces and the fatalistic, mystic and paralyzing attitudes, while encouraging rational optimism and confidence in man and his ability to know and change the world and the human condition according to some truly humanistic and advanced ideals. The scientific data definitely prove that the world was not created by any higher divine power and that no one stands somewhere directing social development and the organization of people's lives. Science is constantly bringing more and more unquestionable new proofs of the formation of man and nature and the materiality and infinity of the universe. Experience tells us that people are becoming more and more able to change nature and society today and to decipher the secrets of nature and social development.

The revolutionary spirit of historical and dialectical materialism is one of its characteristic features. Marxist-Leninist philosophy is not contemplative. It sets out not only to explain the world and life rationally and scientifically but primarily to change them radically in accordance with the principles and ideals of revolutionary humanism.

The scientific, revolutionary character of the working-class conception of the world and life lies in its inherent and inseparable unity with humanism. Marxism not only rejects the idea of any "incompatibility" between science and

humanism but substantiates and promotes a scientific philosophy fraught with the ideas and ideals of the most consistent and complete humanism. Radical reform of the human condition and of man himself is one of Marxist philosophy's aims. Of course it is not a matter of people in the abstract but of real people integrated in given socioeconomic structures and belonging to definite social classes, nations and historical periods. Accordingly the concept of humanism acquired a new and revolutionary content focused upon the individual, the general interests of society, and possibilities for full expression of the personality and advancement of the vital interests of the entire people, free and masters of their fate.

Need To Adjust Revolutionary Theory to Changes in Society and Knowledge

The revolutionary reforming function of historical and dialectical materialism is based solely upon its constant enrichment and its creative development. The objective necessity of constant development of the revolutionary theory is due partly to its inner nature, since it is critical and revolutionary by nature, and the principles and laws of materialist dialectics, and partly to its direct and permanent contact with practice, experience and the radical changes that occur both in the socioeconomic, political, ideological and cultural facts and in the world's knowledge. Bucurism, dogmatism, stagnation of thought and its isolation in predetermined patterns and stereotypes are entirely foreign to the very spirit of the Marxist theory and method of interpreting natural and social phenomena.

At the Ninth Party Congress (one of historic importance to the RCP and the Romanian people, which opened up broad prospects for advancement of creative thought and revolutionary action in all fields) Nicolae Ceausescu emphatically stressed the fact that "Marxism is a vital science constantly developed and enriched by synthesis of historical experience and the conclusions from social development. When they worked out this doctrine, the fundamental truths of which have been brilliantly confirmed by experience, the Marxist classics could not give definitive answers to all the questions presented by the subsequent evolution of society."

To be sure radically new realities, phenomena and social processes have appeared in our period which the Marxist classics certainly could not have known, studied or integrated in their theories and conceptual systems. The victories of the socialist revolution in a great many countries and the transformation of socialism into a world force, the powerful advance of the national liberation movements and the rise of dozens of new national states on the ruins of the imperialist colonial system, the extent of the technical-scientific revolution, the existence of global problems vital to all humanity, the escalation of the armaments race and the danger of a nuclear catastrophe all indicate the objective necessity of constant renovation of the revolutionary theory, thereby giving the working class and the progressive forces everywhere a clear and scientifically substantiated answer to the questions of contemporary social development in order to create a better and more just world on earth while lighting the way for the peoples in their struggle for social and national liberty and for socialism and communism.

As the RCP and its general secretary point out, during the present period of the most radical technical-scientific revolution, when man's knowledge has assumed

unprecedented proportions and science is adding more and more new data on the materiality of the world and the dialectical development of society, a continuing effort to renovate the revolutionary conception is more necessary than ever.

The creative and radically revolutionary scientific spirit of the historical and dialectical-materialist conception lies and appears in its dynamic, dialectical view of all reality, in its maximal receptiveness to all that is new, progressive and advanced in the world, its synthesis of the results of current knowledge, its encouragement of research and discussion, and its discovery of the answers to the problems that experience and social evolution keep presenting. Meeting those requirements flowing from the spirit of the scientific theory of the working class is the function of every communist party, which is expected to develop its political program, strategy and tactics and ways and means of revolutionary struggle independently, basing them upon both the general truths of scientific socialism and the specific conditions and particular national features of each country and the interests and aspirations of its own people as well.

By virtue of the great progress made under party leadership, especially since the Ninth Party Congress, in revolutionary social reform and construction of the new order, the practical measures and ways and means of organization and struggle, and the new and original conclusions drawn from analysis of the particular conditions in Romania and the present period, the RCP is contributing along with the other communist parties to the enrichment of the theoretical and practical treasury of revolutionary theory and to development of the science of socialist and communist construction.

The RCP Program, prepared upon Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative and with his decisive contribution, and his entire works reflect the creative development of historical and dialectical materialism according to the specific conditions of Romania and the contemporary world. In view of these harmoniously coordinated theoretical works, which provide scientifically substantiated answers to the major problems of building the new order under the difficult conditions of our times and which contain many original, innovating ideas and theories on the basis of which Romania's domestic and foreign policies were drafted and applied, it may be said that the RCP does not merely "adhere" passively in all its activity to the principles of historical and dialectical materialism but implements them actively in the creative, scientific spirit of the revolutionary theory. The RCP and its general secretary feel that "Historical and dialectical materialism arms the party, managers and communists with the scientific method of analyzing natural and social phenomena and events. With this method the CP prepares revolutionary strategy and tactics for social reform in keeping with each country's national and social historical facts in each stage of human society's development."

It is in this profoundly creative spirit that the RCP prepares and implements its domestic and foreign policy as a whole. The ideological basis of this policy is historical and dialectical materialism and scientific socialism, to the development and enrichment of which Nicolae Ceausescu has been making an inestimable contribution through his vast theoretical and practical activity.

Ceausescu's Exemplary Treatment of Problems of Socialist Construction

As demonstrated by the facts and the outstanding progress made in all areas of socialist construction in the last 20 years under the influence of reinvigorated creative thinking and the true revolutionary spirit, the Ninth Party Congress and the election of Nicolae Ceausescu to the party leadership were crucial events in the party's and Romanian people's history that proved to be the expression of an objective requirement of socialist Romania's historical development on a higher qualitative level. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, the Ninth Party Congress is a regular stage in the revolutionary process of the Romanian people's economic and social progress... The congress critically analyzed the work in socialist construction and set long-range guidelines based on the need of eliminating all distortions and abuses, all that was old and outmoded, dogmatism and routine, and some antiscientific misconceptions, clearing the way for continuation and development of the revolutionary spirit and promotion of all that is new in all activities."

Nicolae Ceausescu's entire works are of inestimable theoretical richness and depth, providing viable answers to the most complicated problems of the RCP's and the people's work and struggle in each developmental stage and to those of the international situation and the contemporary world and period. They firmly oppose any tendencies toward routine dogmatism or conservatism in both theory and social practice.

The party general secretary's works express some basic principles of the dialectical-materialist method, including the principle of historicity and specific-historical treatment and the principle of continuing renovation of the revolutionary theory by discarding outmoded concepts and theories that become brakes on social progress instead of accurately reflecting the constantly changing realities and guiding revolutionary action effectively. Nicolae Ceausescu said, "In analyzing any problems or ideas we must always proceed from the revolutionary conception of the world and life and the economic and social facts of the stage that society is in, realizing that the organizational forms and ideas are not eternal, they have not been defined once and for all, and they change and are replaced by new forms and ideas corresponding to the changed facts, the new stage of socioeconomic development, new scientific discoveries, and new knowledge... We must not fear innovation but stagnation in thinking and preservation of outmoded forms! The danger to socialism does not lie in seeking the new but in preserving the old!"

In full accord with those methodological principles and that creative attitude toward theory, the party general secretary formulated a number of new theories and concepts of vital importance to promotion of social-political thought and revolutionary practice, lending a dynamic spirit to all areas of domestic and foreign policy by eliminating anachronistic concepts from the theoretical and political-ideological language, and from socioeconomic and political practice methods, forms and approaches that had become brakes on social development and sources of contradictions and imbalance.

Nicolae Ceausescu's essential contribution to the theoretical, scientific and conceptual basis of a fully developed socialist society is well known. It is intended to clarify the comprehensive character of the task of building the new

society. As the general secretary pointed out, "We called Romania's future society 'fully developed' to avoid misunderstandings and leave no room for overlooking any aspect of the activity or concluding that in speaking of the developed socialist society we mean solely or particularly development of the material base."

An essential contribution to development of scientific socialism, the concept of the fully developed socialist society made it possible to prepare and apply a strategy encompassing the following in a single action: intensive development, modernization and harmonious distribution of the productive forces throughout the country on the basis of the present technical-scientific revolution; further improvement of social and production relations and socioeconomic management and planning; intensified workers revolutionary democracy; development of party leadership; formation and development of the masses' patriotic socialist awareness, with all social relations based squarely on the principles of humanism and socialist ethics and justice, and a high material and cultural living standard and a new quality of life for the people.

To combat superficial, triumphalist and idyllic misrepresentations of the process of building socialist society, a system radically different from all previous social systems based on private ownership of the production means and on exploitation of man by man, Nicolae Ceausescu formulated and scientifically substantiated the principle of continuity of the revolutionary process in Romania, stressing the need of dialectical interpretation of the successive stages and characteristics of socialist construction viewed as links in a single and continuous revolutionary process, requiring the party to persevere in combining scientific lucidity with the militant revolutionary spirit in social management and in bringing about the fully developed socialist society in Romania step by step and stage by stage.

This invaluable theoretical and practical principle runs like a red thread through Nicolae Ceausescu's entire works, being constantly enriched with new judgments and conclusions. For example, he pointed out at the Mangalia Conference in August 1983 that the stages following the acquisition of political power were no easier but, on the contrary, some were even more difficult than the struggle for power because they required increasing preparation and some great and radical revolutionary reforms in society as a whole.

One of Nicolae Ceausescu's major contributions to development of revolutionary theory and practice is his formulation of the principle of the objective nature of the appearance and effect of contradictions in socialism and the urgent need of studying, understanding and resolving them promptly and preventing them from becoming social antagonisms and conflicts. That is one of the essential functions of the party's leadership in society and an eloquent evidence of its high historical responsibility for continuation of the revolutionary process in Romania and for the future of socialism and communism here.

Nicolae Ceausescu also made a notable contribution in his truly innovating treatment of the dialectical relationship between social existence and social awareness as single aspects of the whole process of social development and in opposing the theory that the lag of social awareness behind the material living conditions is "inevitable" in the process of socialist construction.

A central position in Nicolae Ceausescu's works is given to the theoretical and practical problems of developing party leadership in the sense of its complete integration in society and its functioning as the vital center of the whole social system, the nucleus of the nation, and the integrating and stimulating factor of all workers' creative energies. Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that consolidation of party leadership does not involve the economy, construction, industry or agriculture alone but also science, education, art and culture as sectors essential to the Romanian people's revolutionary socialist education.

The new theories of the state's role and functions in the present stage and its conversion to a state of revolutionary workers democracy, the need of abandoning the concept, anachronistic under the conditions of socialist Romania, of a "dictatorship of the proletariat," the consistent emphasis on development of socialist democracy, conceived and implemented as the masses' real and effective participation in management of public affairs, as workers self-management and, at the same time, as full assertion of the personality in society are all major contributions to development of the theory and practice of socialist and communist construction.

Rejecting on principle any idyllic or Utopian attitude or view of the complicated process of socialist construction, as well as any manifestations of lack of confidence or defeatism or any reservations about the capacities, potentials and superiority of the socialist system of social organization and management, the RCP is preparing, jointly with the masses, and implementing comprehensive improvement programs reflecting the nation's long-term interests, polarizing the energies of all social classes, categories and strata of the people, and directing them toward the single goal set by the RCP Program and the historic decisions of the 13th RCP Congress.

Nicolae Ceausescu's points about the place and role of the nation in general and the socialist nation in particular and of national independence and sovereignty in present-day social progress, about the present content of the concepts of national pride, socialist patriotism and international solidarity, as well as the party and state chief's ideas about stopping the armaments race and accomplishing disarmament, especially nuclear, safeguarding world peace, achieving European security and instituting a new international economic order are enjoying a wide international response and helping to create a world of equal rights and justice and of peace and friendly collaboration, a better and more just world.

One of the most substantial and original chapters in Nicolae Ceausescu's theoretical and political works includes development and promotion of the principles of the new kind of relations among socialist countries, of the new unity and solidarity of the international communist movement, of the principles of collaboration among all countries of the world regardless of social systems, of the elimination of the use or threat of force from international relations, and of settlement of conflicts solely by political means through negotiations, as well as determination of the content and requirements of democratization of international relations and of all peoples' collaboration in the struggle against the nuclear holocaust.

Precisely evaluating the changes taking place in our period and determining the new requirements for progress in a world characterized by growing interdependences, by prolonged coexistence of different socioeconomic and political

systems, by growing mobilization of the revolutionary, progressive and democratic social forces, and by growth of the masses' critical role in historical development, Nicolae Ceausescu outlined the ways of implementing the basic human rights and the supreme right of the peoples to life, liberty, dignity, peace and well-being. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "It is more necessary than ever to intensify the struggle of all the realistic and progressive forces and all peoples against armaments and danger of a new world war and a nuclear war in defense of the basic human right to existence, life, liberty and peace. In our time there is no problem more important than that of eliminating the danger of a new world war and a nuclear catastrophe and securing world peace!"

Strengthening the Revolutionary Spirit To Promote Dialectical Materialism

Being critical and revolutionary by nature, communist theory and ideology are characterized by a combination of their scientific character with a militant, aggressive attitude toward unscientific theories and backward, reactionary, anti-communist, irrational and antihumanist stands.

The revolutionary nature of the whole socialist construction program and the great ideological battle for development of the workers' advanced revolutionary awareness and for counteracting and combatting the ideology of the old society lend a militant, aggressive character to all political-educational work, clearly directed by the RCP Program and Nicolae Ceausescu's Address to the Expanded Plenum of the RCP Central Committee in June 1982 approved by the 13th RCP Congress as an ideological program of the RCP and an integral part of the RCP Program for Building the Fully Developed Socialist Society and for Romania's Advance Toward Communism.

The RCP's constant emphasis on the militant, aggressive nature of political-ideological work and the militant spirit of propaganda, education, the social sciences, literature and art is due to the need of securing, by a constant battle, the elimination of any backward manifestations, mystic ideas or remnants of the conceptions and attitudes of the old capitalist society (chauvinism, nationalism, anti-Semitism and racism in general) in any forms they may take. Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out again at the Congress on Science and Education that "We must combat and expose any chauvinist, nationalist, racist or anti-Semitic manifestations and any backward, obscurantist ones. Such manifestations have always been and especially are now foreign to socialist conceptions and scientific conceptions of the world in general. They are foreign to progress and democracy and we must take a firm stand against them anywhere anyone expresses them!"

The party and its secretary general request the entire ideological and educational front to promote the Romanian revolutionary philosophical conception of the world and society more actively and to be more aggressive and allow the various backward conceptions no leeway whatever. Of course the revolutionary conception and the duty of the communist and the party activist to fight for promotion of that conception are not to be confused with the state policy of respecting everyone's belief and convictions or with the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. A constant effort must be made to assert and demonstrate in practice the correctness and superiority of the revolutionary conception of the world and life, those of scientific socialism, and those of historical and dialectical materialism.

The RCP does not regard the militant opposition to the old ideas and attitudes and foreign ideological influences as a campaign but as a regular component of mass political-ideological work. Moreover the opposition should not be limited just to combatting one manifestation or another of the backward attitudes but should cover the entire front of the battle against the influence of the old ideas.

The reactionary imperialist circles are mounting a sustained ideological infestation to disparage socialism and to distort and obscure the questions of human rights. The political-educational activists are called upon to deliver a firm reply to anticomunist and antisocialist propaganda and to arm all workers regardless of nationality and the entire people with a correct understanding of social phenomena, the objective developmental laws, and the limitations of the old, backward ideas and attitudes. The fact cannot be overlooked that the intensive disinformation campaign to slander the socialist countries and socialism in general is related to intensification of the armaments race and the neocolonial policy of oppression of the developing countries. It is accordingly necessary to very firmly reject and expose the activity of the reactionary, neofascist and revanchist circles and reinforce the opposition to any reactionary trends and to anticomunist, antidemocratic and antiprogressive propaganda.

It is a major aim of Romanian propaganda to develop the workers' patriotic spirit and their dedication to party, country and the cause of socialism, as well as their determination to devote all their energy and creative power to socialist Romania's further progress. To that end the party is stressing the need of more emphasis on the new facts of Romanian society, the marvelous progress made in such a brief historical period in revolutionary national reform and in changing the Romanian people's whole way of life, as well as the need of a firm reply to those who deny the Romanian people's historic victories and Romania's progress and question the very nature of socialism. The correctness of the RCP policy must be presented in its true light, as well as the new revolutionary humanism of the system we are building, focused upon the individual and his dignity, welfare and happiness. As Nicolae Ceausescu has repeatedly pointed out, the propaganda activists are called upon to bring out the historic achievements of Romania and the other socialist countries more strikingly, as well as the great superiority of the system the peoples of these countries are building. The ideological activists are expected to take a firmer and more militant approach, exposing the bourgeois propaganda, nationalist and chauvinist ideas, and anticomunism promoted by the imperialist circles and stressing the fact that the successes of the peoples of the socialist countries make very convincing arguments that demonstrate by themselves the superiority of socialism over capitalism.

The party also emphasizes the need of a more militant approach in the propaganda and all the media of political indoctrination to the backward attitudes and ideas that still persist in Romanian society, to parasitic and self-serving tendencies and to any foreign moral or ideological influences, so that all social activity will be based squarely on the principles of socialist ethics and justice characteristic of the new order.

The RCP and its general secretary are specially emphasizing revolutionary and patriotic education of the young generation. Education by work and for work and

life and mastery of the latest scientific and technological advances as well as the historical and dialectical-materialist conception of the world and life are major aims of education of youth.

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9. K. Marx, "Considerations on Feuerbach," in K. Marx, F. Engels, "Works," Vol 3, PPH, Bucharest 1958, pp 41-45.
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CSO: 2700/120

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY TURKISH PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU051617 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1443 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5 April 1986--The members of the Turkish Parliamentary delegation, headed by Necmettin Karaduman, chairman of the Great National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, met in Bucharest with representatives of leading newspapers, the Romanian news agency AGERPRES and the radiotelevision.

In behalf of his associates, the chairman of the Turkish Parliament expressed satisfaction at being received by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. We were able to note on the occasion--Necmettin Karaduman showed--that there were a great many convergences and identical views between our countries on a string of matters.

During the interview granted by his excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, chiefly international issues were discussed. World peace, the speaker said, has become the common aspiration of the whole of mankind, since it does not want to live the tragedy of a Third World conflict. We have noted with satisfaction Mr President Nicolae Ceausescu's dedication to this ideal. We are sure that the essential requisite for the establishment of peace is international detente and that all states of the world should participate on an equal footing in reinstating detente. What is necessary above all is that general and complete disarmament, universal disarmament be reached. President Nicolae Ceausescu keenly expressed the opinion that the settlement of all conflicts both at a regional and world level, can be achieved only through peaceful negotiations and discussions and we expressed our profound appreciation of and great satisfaction at this standpoint.

Romania, the chairman of the Turkish Parliament went on, is a friendly country. Our friendship has greatly developed in recent years reaching a very high level. Especially, the visits, contacts and talks between Presidents Kenan Evren and Nicolae Ceausescu were decisive factors in the intensification and diversification of the Turkish-Romanian relations.

During the interviews we had in Bucharest, the speaker stressed, we tried to find ways to strengthening our relations still more. We have also had the

opportunity to see for ourselves your country's economic, touristic and cultural potential, Romania's development along these years. I am sure that the contacts between the two countries' parliaments will help further developing our mutual relationships. I want to stress with great satisfaction that our contacts and interviews have yielded very good results. The rapprochement and friendship entrenched between Turkey and Romania have quite an alliance. We consider, Necmettin Karaduman said, that the relations between Turkey and Romania can set an example of relations between countries laying in the same geographic region. We are confident that the rapprochement between our countries, considering precisely their special positions, makes a factor apt to lead to detente, to the entrenchment of peace in the Balkans and in Europe.

Referring to the economic collaboration between Turkey and Romania, the guest said: our mutual relations have a promising future. Both countries have a great economic potential. Moreover, we build in common a host of big economic projects and objectives. There are also objectives which we can approach in common in a collaboration in Third markets. Actually, this aspect was emphasized by his Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu who stressed that both countries had to make steady efforts in order to improve the bilateral commercial and economic exchanges in order to attain the level the friendship and rapprochement between two friendly neighbour countries deserve, Necmettin Karaduman concluded.

Reception at Turkish Embassy

AU051612 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4 April 1986--On the occasion of the visit a Turkish parliamentary delegation led by Necmettin Karaduman, speaker of the Grand National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey, paid to Romania, the ambassador of that country to Bucharest, Sureyya Yuksel, gave a reception on Friday, 4 April.

Attending were Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, executives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, representatives of other ministries and central institutions, deputies, representatives of mass and public organizations, men of letters and artists, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania.

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CSO: 2020/117

REPORTAGE ON UCY PLENUM HELD IN BUCHAREST

Nicu Ceausescu Addresses Meeting

AU121955 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Excerpt] The Union of Communist Youth [UCY] plenum was held in Bucharest today; the plenum examined the way in which the competition "Youth, Active Factor in Implementing the Objectives of the Decade of Science, Technology, Quality, and Efficiency in 1985" was organized and carried out. It also examined the tasks incumbent on the UCY bodies and organizations and on all the youth in implementing the socioeconomic development objectives in 1986 and the guidelines and recommendations of the RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Likewise, the plenum examined the activity carried out for the continuous political, organizational, numerical, and qualitative improvement of the UCY for shaping and educating cadres within the UCY and the Romanian Communist Students' Association apparatus, as well as the international activity carried out by the youth and student organizations in the SR of Romania in 1985.

During the plenum, Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the UCY Central Committee, took the floor.

Expressing the desire for peace of the Romanian younger generation and the wish of our homeland's youth to live in a world of understanding and cooperation, the plenum adopted the appeal addressed to the progressive and democratic youth organizations in European countries, the United States, and Canada, and countries on other continents.

Plenum Adopts Appeal On World Peace

AU121958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12 April 1986--Gathered in Bucharest on 12 April, the plenary meeting of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] adopted an appeal to progressive and democratic youth organizations of European countries, of the United States and Canada, of countries on other continents where it calls on the young generation throughout the world to rally its forces with those of the peoples, of world public opinion and remove the danger of a devastating nuclear war from the international life, to maintain and consolidate peace in Europe and the world over, to build a climate of security, understanding and productive cooperation among nations.

Hailing with satisfaction the proclamation by the UN of 1986 as the International Youth Year of Peace which follows the International Youth Year that had as theme "Participation, Development, Peace" the document expresses the will of the Romanian youth that this year mark a radical change of course of the international life from confrontation to detente, lead to the complete renunciation of the strength and domination policy.

Highlighting that the Romanian youth welcomed the Soviet Union's initiatives and proposals regarding the definite liquidation of nuclear weapons, the prevention [word indistinct] militarization, the cessation of nuclear tests and other actions aimed at international security and detente, the appeal stresses that the young generation in Romania, like the whole Romanian people, expects that in the International Year of Peace the United States, the other NATO countries adopt, in their turn, a realistic attitude and reach, on the basis of the proposals set forth by both sides, appropriate agreements meant to remove the danger of a world war and stop the militarization of the outer space.

The document calls on the world youth to cooperate and take efficient action so that in 1986 the international climate improve and the detente and cooperation policy be resumed, the arms race be stopped and a real disarmament process achieved, a passage being made from statements on principle to deeds, to constructive negotiations, to effective measures of removing the nuclear threat, conflicts in various parts of the world cease through the exclusively negotiated settlement of all interstate litigious issues, the contribution of the UN enhance to the discussion and equitable resolution, in the peoples' interest, of the major problems of the present-day epoch, first and foremost to the maintenance of peace and security in the world.

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CSO: 2020/117

DOBRESCU HEADS RCP DELEGATION TO ITALIAN COMMUNIST CONGRESS

Presents RCP Message

AU101839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Rome AGERPRES 10 April 1986--On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, of the working people of Romania, Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Party Central Collegium, conveyed a warm comradely salute and the best wishes of success to the delegates to the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, to the Italian communist, to all the working people of Italy.

We take this opportunity too to express our satisfaction at the traditional links of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party, as well as our belief that their further development will contribute to the development of the manysided cooperation between Romania and Italy, in the interest of the Romanian and Italian peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in Europe and the world over, the salute reads.

It reiterates the assessment of the RCP and the Romanian state of the particularly serious international situation, Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's stand on the safeguarding of peace, the halting of the arms race, the passage to tangible measures of disarmament, of liquidating nuclear weapons, the ensurance of peoples' right to existence, to peace, to life, as well as the principles Romania promotes in interstate relations.

Under the current international circumstances, the RCP salute shows, we think that everything possible should be done to strengthen cooperation among communist and worker, socialist and social democratic parties, other worker, democratic forces on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual respect, each party's right to work out its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the historical, national and social conditions in its own country, in the joint fight for national independence and freedom, detente and cooperation, for peace and progress all over the world.

Meets With RCI's Natta, Others

AU131808 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Rome, AGERPRES 13 April 1986--From Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, a warm salute and wishes of health, happiness and fresh success in the party activity were conveyed to Alessandro Natta, secretary-general of the Italian Communist Party.

Thanking, Alessandro Natta requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes of peace and prosperity, of fresh success in the construction of multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call paid on Alessandro Natta by Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, head of the RCP delegation to the 17th Congress of the Italian Communist Party.

Expressing special satisfaction at the evolution of the relations of warm friendship and solidarity between the RCP and PCI during the talk on the occasion, they emphasized the mutual wish to further develop these relations, relying upon mutual esteem and regard, to the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace, security and understanding internationally.

Miu Dobrescu also met with Franco Nicolazzi, secretary-general of the Italian Socialist-Democratic Party, and Valdo Spini, secretary for international affairs of the CC of the Italian Socialist Party.

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CSO: 2020/117

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

AU311403 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1035 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 31 March 1986--Romania has been recently visited by a delegation of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] a regional organization whose membership includes Angola, Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho, and whose major target is to promote regional collaboration in view of diminishing those countries' external economic dependence (especially on the South-African Republic) by developing regional integration, especially through foreign resources involved in the realization of certain targets of the national, inter-state and regional economic policy.

Based on the agreements with the SADCC Romania participated in actions and objectives including a state farm in Lucala--Angola, a ready-mades factory in Dar es-Salaam (Tanzania), copper deposits exploitation in Zambia--through the Romanian-Zambian joint company Mokambo, and geological and hydrogeological drilling works through the Lusaka branch of the Romanian foreign trade company Geomin. Likewise, Romania gives technical assistance in the development of the textile and leather industries, in mining, geology and farming.

During their Romanian visit, the SADCC delegation, headed by Rui Baltazar Dos Santos Alves, deputy chairman of the organization's ministerial council, Mozambican minister of finance, had talks at the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and at economic ministries. They analyzed on the occasion the possibilities to further develop the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the SADCC member-countries.

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CSO: 2020/117

POLITICS

ROMANIA

SCIENTISTS' MEETINGS MARK INTERNATIONAL PEACE YEAR

AU121740 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1727 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12 April 1986--Big meetings were organized in observance of the International Year of Peace in higher learning and scientific research institutes upon the initiative of the "Scientists and Peace" National Committee.

On the occasion, scientists, researchers, teaching staff, students, just like the entire people, expressed their full support to the new constructive initiatives of Socialist Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the halting of the dangerous course of events in the international life and the resumption of the detente, peace and cooperation policy. The speakers demanded that an end be put to the aberrant arms race and a passage made to tangible measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, and that a lasting peace be ensued on the earth. They voiced their deep concern over and disapproval of the new UN underground nuclear test and requested that an end be put immediately to all nuclear tests.

Highlighting the importance of the call President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to the Soviet Union at the end of last month to continue its nuclear test moratorium, as well as to the United States to join the moratorium and stop nuclear tests, the participants in the meetings pointed to the necessity of adopting a complex general disarmament programme which should focus on nuclear disarmament the carrying into effect of which could lead to built-up international confidence and security.

The speaker also expressed the hope that reason would eventually triumph and that tangible measures would be taken to shelter mankind from the nuclear holocaust.

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CSO: 2020/117

POLITICS

ROMANIA

STOIAN MEETS ISRAELI CP LEADER VILNER, OTHERS

AU111749 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tel Aviv AGERPRES 11 April 1986--Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, received Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, head of the RCP delegation that participated in the congress of the Labour Party. On the occasion on behalf of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, a warm salute and best wishes were addressed to the general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, as well as wishes of new achievements in the activity the party devotes to the promotion and safeguarding of the interests of the working people of Israel.

Meir Vilner thanked for the message and asked that Nicolae Ceausescu be addressed, on his behalf and on behalf of the Communist Party of Israel a cordial salute and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the Romanian people prosperity and new successes of work.

The RCP delegation also talked with Eliaazar Granat [spelling as received, Mapam general secretary, Uzi Baram [spelling as received] general secretary of the Labour Party of Israel, with members of the Israeli Government and with other leading members of the Labour Party.

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CSO: 2020/117

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION PLENARY MEETING--Bucharest AGERPRES 11 April 1986--On 11 April Bucharest hosted a plenary meeting of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation in Romania [GTUCR]. The plenum endorsed the documents to be included in the agenda of the approaching GTUCR Congress. The plenum also debated and endorsed reports on the political and educational activity carried out by the trade unions, the membership and composition of the trade unions, the number and structure of trade unions at the end of 1985, the cadre activity, the conclusions resulting from examining and solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and requests addressed by the working people to the TU bodies in 1985. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1551 GMT 11 Apr 86 AU] /12232

GIOSAN RECEIVES ARGENTINE PARLIAMENTARIANS--Bucharest AGERPRES 11 April 1986--On 11 April Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], met members of a parliamentary delegation of the Argentine Republic, headed by Roberto Pascual Silva, first vice president of the chamber of deputies, that invited by the GNA are visiting Romania. During the interview the sides informed mutually of the organization, activity and preoccupations of the two legislative forums, bringing to the fore their contribution to developing and diversifying the Romanian-Argentinian relations of collaboration and cooperation in domains of joint interest. The sides also pointed out that the parliaments in Romania and Argentina, alongside all the parliaments and the peace-loving forces, may enhance their contribution to the struggle to build and consolidate a climate of detente, understanding and peace throughout the world. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1634 GMT 11 Apr 86 AU] /12232

DELEGATE ADDRESSES MIDEAST SEMINAR--Ankara AGERPRES 11 April 1986--Taking the floor during the debates of the 13th European regional seminar organized by the UN Committee for the Exertion of the Palestinian People's Inalienable Rights, the Romanian representative pointed out his country's stance on the attainment of a global settlement, the setting in of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. He presented at length the initiative President Nicolae Ceausescu launched as early as 1978 and Romania's later actions regarding the calling of an international peace conference within the UN, with the participation of all interested parties, inclusive of the PLO--the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--the Soviet Union and the United States of America, as well as other states that can make a positive contribution to solving the complex problems in that region. Elements of the conception of

Romania's president on the calling of the Middle East peace conference were included in the conclusions and recommendations of the seminar. [Text]
[Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 11 Apr 86 AU] /12232

DINCA, ENACHE ATTEND RECEPTION--Bucharest, AGERPRES 14 April 1986--On the Birthday of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPR of Korea, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Cho Yong-Kuk, gave a reception on Monday, 14 April. Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; members of the Romanian Government, other officials were in the attendance. During the reception toasts were proposed to the health of President Kim Il-song and of President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the development of the traditional links of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties and countries, for the benefit of the Romanian and Korean peoples, of the general cause of socialism, peace and cooperation in the world. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 14 Apr 86 AU] /12232

CSO: 2020/117

POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

'DWINDLING' ATTENTION TO TITO'S WORKS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Belgrade NOVE OMLADINSKE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian on 23 February 1986 carries on page 15 a brief commentary by Dragana Niklanovic containing undifferentiated references to the current image of Yugoslavia's deceased president, Josip Broz Tito. Even NON, as Serbia's outspoken weekly youth journal is usually called, could not have been expected to describe publishing Tito's collected works as "an unprofitable business" or to state flatly that interest in works by and about Tito is "gradually dwindling"--in contrast to 1980-1982, when 260 such titles were published. The explanation given for the decline in attention is unprecedented: "The average working man is in no position to set aside the money for such expensive sets, which may run into 30 or more volumes and include such sentences as, 'Notify us urgently whether you are ready with the brigades for new assignments.'" The journal is more circumspect about a possible additional reason: "Judge for yourself whether 'outside' provocations have had an effect, e.g., the attitude of certain publishers that Comrade Tito was the last one to be called the author of his works and that a 'working group' produced his speeches, reports, and messages of greeting." The item appears beneath a 2-column photograph showing a pair of teenaged girls chatting with their backs to a bust of President Tito.

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CSO: 2800/230

LENDL CRITICIZED IN BRATISLAVA PAPER

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Feb 86 p 8

[Text] The West German weekly DER SPIEGEL published an interview with Lendl in its fifth issue of this year. NASA TRIBUNA, the weekly for ideology and politics, in its issue No 6 [12 February 1986] reprinted that part of it which concerns Lendl's attitude toward the CSSR. We quote from it as follows:

[Question] It appears almost as if you do not ever want to return to Czechoslovakia. Is this perhaps true?

[Answer] I am waiting for my so-called "green card"...

[Question] ...permanent permission for work and residence in the United States.

[Answer] Yes, it looks that way at this time. I'm trying to concentrate on my tennis career and not on questions of citizenship.

[Question] The fact remains that last year you were on the Czechoslovak Davis Cup team. In 1986, you are not on it.

[Answer] They did not select me for it.

[Question] Why did they not select you?

[Answer] I don't know; you'll have to ask them.

[Question] What kind of reason could there be?

[Answer] There were already disagreements between the Czechoslovak officials and me in 1983 because I played a tournament in the South African Republic. As a result, we put out a lot of effort to get rid of the differences in our views. But actually we never succeeded in this.

[Question] The government in Prague would like to have you live in Czechoslovakia instead of Greenwich, Connecticut.

[Answer] For me, it is important to be where I can train for my matches. In my opinion, this is America.

[Question] The conflict between you and the Czechoslovak Tennis Union were obvious when the CSSR went up against the FRG in the Davis Cup semi-finals. At first, you did not want to play because of an injury, but then despite this you came to the tournament and played, but just in the doubles. Did they insist on it?

[Answer] This all affected me a lot. Because of my injury, I in no case should have been training, much less competing, but the captain of our team, Jan Kodes, asked me to come at least for the doubles. At first I told him no, but then he talked me into it. I wanted to support the team. Now I have to say that it was a mistake. I should have said, "Look, I really can't play, not even in the doubles. It won't help anyone because I couldn't train and therefore won't play very well." This was the way that it was and the reactions and criticism which followed really hurt me.

[Question] Would you again play for your country in the Davis Cup championships if the officials request it?

[Answer] Right now it is hard for me to answer that. We can't even say whether I'll be selected.

[Question] Are you homesick for Czechoslovakia? Sometimes, at least?

[Answer] Not really. I have been out of the country so often since I was a kid that the meaning of a homeland has become an abstract thing for me. My homeland right now is Connecticut. That's where I have my six dogs and that's where I play golf and go out with my friends.

Editor's note: This conversation only confirms what we pointed out in the article "Ostrich-like Policies in Tennis Representation" published in PRAVDA 28 October 1985. The article also included readers' views. RUDE PRAVO also carried readers condemnatory opinions earlier on 25 October 1985 in the article "Tennis with a Lion on the Chest." The readers' views quoted at that time were concerned mainly with Ivan Lendl's performance in the FRG-CSSR Davis Cup match in Frankfurt am Main in which, as is well known, the Czechoslovak tennis players lost 0 to 5 and Lendl only played in the doubles. The readers were especially bothered by the question as to whether some of our tennis players actually represent the country responsibly and put out their maximum effort.

The conversation with Lendl published in the magazine DER SPIEGEL, however, confirms the opinions of nine of the top athletes in the CSSR which we published in the editorial commentary of PRAVDA on the theme of "Patriotism, Internationalism, and Representation in Top-Level Sports" under the title "The Deepest Love" [PRAVDA 23 to 29 December 1985]. Let us repeat their statements and opinions, at least in abbreviated form. Petr Jirmus: "To talk about Lendl in any kind of relation to his country is a waste of breath." Bohumil Golian: "We condemn the fact that [Lendl] put any

representation of his homeland on a sidetrack and his personal benefit comes first with him." Marcel Gery: "...he already does not think along the same lines that we do. Tennis is no longer a sport in the true sense of the word and has gotten away from its basis and become almost a business." Ivan Hlinka" "Lendl is a splendid tennis player when he plays just for himself, when he plays for money." Jozef Sabovcik: "As Lendl overcame his injury and entered a paid exhibition a few days later, maybe he could have done the same in the CSSR's match with the FRG." Jana Saltysova: "No compromises are possible in this matter, even if that seems hard to some people." Anton Tkac: "In his training attitudes, Lendl can indisputably set an example of being deliberate, determined, and ambitious. From the aspect of dealing with people, however, it is worse as he lacks feelings toward his friends, his homeland, and often even his parents. No doubt he is being influenced by the environment in which he has been for quite a long time now." Jarmila Kratochvilova: "Let us accept that most of our sports fans look at Lendl's victories and know how hard he practices and trains to achieve them, but at the same time don't like his attitude toward his responsibilities of representing the CSSR."

Little sympathy [and that for his playing], but a lot of critical condemnation from the mouths of those who are, or have been, sports representatives of Czechoslovakia.

In the article "Ostrich-like Policies in Tennis Representation" [PRAVDA 28 October 1985] which we mentioned above, we wrote: "Our highest physical training agency must take a clear position in this matter, as is required of a socialist physical training organization, and not back off from the problem and act like nothing is going on. This is not an everyday case, but a matter of principle. A solution not based on principle will cause unlimited harm to our athletes' training. And training, as is known does not allow for compromise."

After publishing this article, the editors of PRAVDA asked the heads of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Union and the heads of the Tennis Union Committee of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Union in writing for their position. To date, we have not received an answer from them. Indeed, the leadership of the Tennis Union Committee of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Physical Training Union has so far "neutralized" and "distanced" itself from the serious problems of representing the CSSR and training questions that in January of this year, as an item in the daily SPORT of 16 January 1986 shows, it approved the composition of the CSSR's representational tennis teams for 1986 and in men's team A, in first place, was Ivan Lendl.

6285/9190
CSO: 2400/208

LACK OF CONCERN FOR ESTHETIC VALUES NOTED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Dr Milena Vesela, Central Institute for Training of Pedagogical Workers in Prague]

[Text] Teachers of esthetic education are disturbed by the onesidedly favored polytechnic education without paying the necessary attention to esthetic education. While officially the goal of our educational system is the creation of a well-rounded and harmoniously developed individual, the reality does not paint to this harmony. The elimination of esthetic education from the curricula of secondary schools, secondary technical schools, and secondary technical training centers (except for literature courses which are a part of language courses), the reduction in the number of courses of creative arts and music in the curriculum of the basic schools, and the premature discontinuance of music courses in the seventh grade of the basic school's compulsory 10-year program are absurd.

In this respect we have been left behind. Education in music is not fully guaranteed for most of our young generation. We certainly want to have future workers and technical intelligentsia who are culturally educated and we want to maintain the important balance between reason and emotion. The violation of this balance cannot be ignored without serious consequences. The equanimity of the individual depends on this fact. A mere emphasis on the rational aspect of the human psyche will not lead to a harmonious development of the individual.

1277/13068
CSO: 2400/231

CRIMINALITY IN NATIONAL ECONOMY

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) --- Last year, our national economy suffered losses caused by criminal activity in an amount close to Kcs 214 million, which is Kcs 61 million more than in 1984.

Lt Gen Jaroslav Chalupa, chief of the Department of Economic Crime at the Directorate of Criminal Service of Czech Public Security, presented statistics on crimes against the socialist economy at a press conference in Prague on Wednesday.

In 1985, 14,702 felonies and 19,713 misdemeanors were uncovered on the territory of the Czech Socialist Republic. Even there was an increase of 1,440 felonies and 59 misdemeanors. In the case of felonies, the largest category consisted of pilfering socialist property, followed by violations of economic discipline, unauthorized use of vehicles, bribes, and speculations.

In all, 17,246 perpetrators were prosecuted for economic crimes. In this connection reference was made to the failure of managers to report criminal acts. In 1985, of the total number of criminal acts discovered, only 1,262 felonies or 8 percent of the total, were reported by enterprises and organizations. In this respect it is imperative to improve in particular the work of the control organs.

From the findings of Public Security it follows that the perpetrators of these crimes also include responsible economic workers who misuse their expert knowledge for both the commission of a crime and its subsequent coverup.

It is necessary to adopt preventive measures to eliminate the conditions which make it possible to commit economic crimes. This means improving control, guarding property more effectively, and pay more attention to the quality control of goods. It is also necessary to constantly improve the level of the citizen's legal consciousness, in other words, to create a climate in which we will reject all forms of unjustified enrichment.

1277/13068
CSO: 2400/231

PUBLISHING TECHNOLOGY NEEDS UPDATING

Prague TVORBA in Czech 19 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Jiri Bagar: "On Books Without Illusions"]

[Excerpts] At a press conference on Book Month I asked the director of the Book Department of the Ministry of Culture, Otakar Lanc, how long book production took and he replied that production time here harked back to the Middle Ages.

Those are strong words. In the Middle Ages books were reproduced by copying with a goose or swan quill and even if the scribes were skillful it took them several weeks or months to transcribe a book. The invention of printing came at the time of great maritime discoveries, at a period we designate as the beginning of modern times. The first printers were not permanently settled but traveled about the world like puppet players, circus performers or bell casters. A skillful printer could cast 500 characters a day. So it is no wonder that it took printers Stahel and Preinlein of Brno from the autumn of 1490 to the end of 1491, or more than a year, to print their best and most extensive work, the Strigoniens Missal (Missale Strigoniense). Here, in the last quarter of the 20th century, it may take even 4 years to publish a book. Worse yet, we have become used to this and consider it almost customary and normal.

It is a paradox but in fact the faster and more efficient the machinery, the longer the production time. Whenever more modern technology in printing and reproducing was introduced the length of production was extended at the same time. This is a personal observation, not necessarily objective, but the fact is that the average production time for books has increased beyond belief. And the printing and reproducing industry has not yet obtained all the most modern printing and binding equipment it would like to have.

Today's long delivery times can be explained and justified. But nevertheless, we cannot put up with them forever. The result is that original literature is outdated upon publication, that poetic writings are not the immediate response of the poet's heart but only tardy echoes. Scientific works and journalistic writings are often outdated at the very time of publication. Almost every author who receives the proofs of his work after 2 years feels that he should rewrite it, that events have transpired. Because in science

and technology not only is quality important but time also. Of course there are books for which lengthy production time does not matter. But such books are relatively few.

Much is being said about the new way of thinking, about promulgating new ideas and introducing modern technology. But it is somewhat forgotten that modern technology is connected with mass production. A robot that does not work three shifts is ridiculous.

Expensive photogravure in three or five colors is a technique that is useful only for large-scale printings. That is obvious to anyone. And yet we see paltry numbers of copies of scientific, specialized or regional printed matter destined for only a few interested persons reproduced by the most costly technology. When we consider that 4,000 books are issued annually in the Czech lands with about 60 million copies (in 1985 there were 4,004 books with 66 million copies) and most of them are high-quality reproductions, we have to give due credit to the printers and publishers.

At the same time it is clear that this is beyond the powers and technical ability of the printing and reproduction industry. But I hasten to add that I do not feel that this production should be reduced by even one copy. It is something else: not to bite off more than you can chew. Many scientific and specialized publications meant for a small group of interested persons ought to be printed by a corresponding technology. That means simply and speedily. Such a technology exists, is even very high quality and can produce scientific information rapidly and directly. It is all the more necessary because most of it has meaning only if it is disseminated in time. We would not tolerate having newspapers take a week to be printed just so they could appear on glossy paper with photogravure supplements. But at the same time we put up with the relatively late receipt of statistical surveys, economic analyses, or reports of research work only because we want them in book form and cloth bindings. I believe that if some of the scientific and journalistic works were turned over to simple technology the printers and publishers would breathe more easily.

Acceleration is essential because it determines the level of scientific and even cultural knowledge. It is not, however, a simple task, nor an easy one. But it is necessary.

Do you suppose that Mr Gutenberg had it any easier?

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BIRTH RATE DECLINE REPORTED CONTINUING

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 47, 25 Mar 86 p 3

[Article dateline IWE Berlin, 25 Mar 86: "Birth Rate in the GDR Continues Decline--Almost Every Third Child Illegitimate"]

[Text] The birth rate in the GDR, which has tended to decline slightly for some years, continued to do so in 1985, too. As East Berlin's "Berlin Radio" just announced, 227,436 children were born in the GDR last year, about 700 fewer than in the preceding year. In 1980, the number of boys and girls first seeing the light of day was 245,132.

In the GDR, the number of children born out of wedlock has risen precipitately in recent years. The statistics for 1976 show fewer than 32,000; for 1983, on the other hand, the number was almost 75,000. More recent figures are not available. While only every eleventh child born in the Federal Republic in 1983 was illegitimate, it was almost every third one in the GDR. Although marriage is touted in the GDR as being the best form of living together, more and more women are apparently deciding to raise a child on their own, or simply to live in a quasi-marital arrangement with their partners. In a study conducted in the GDR a few years ago, 11 percent of new mothers stated they were unmarried and "wanted to give a certain sense" to their lives by having a child. In the GDR literature, one reason cited for the rise in the number of illegitimate births is that the children and their mothers are no longer discriminated against by society today. The emancipation of women and extensive sociopolitical measures for mothers and children were also noted in this context.

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SPECIAL TREATMENT RECOMMENDED FOR JUVENILE PREGNANCIES

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 47, 25 Mar 86 p 4

[Article datelined IWE Berlin, 25 Mar 86: "Special Program of Treatment for Pregnant Adolescents Called For"]

[Text] The Leipzig journal, PEDIATRIC MEDICINE, considers a special program of care for pregnant juveniles essential because a considerable portion of this population comes from broken homes and does not have a firmly set path of personality development. Constant care by child welfare organizations is essential, even continuing after delivery, and corresponding to the efforts already expended on adolescent patients who have had early abortions. According to the journal, juvenile mothers (under 18 years of age) account for about 3.8 percent of the total births in the GDR, a figure which has remained largely constant in recent years. On the other hand, the number of abortions performed on young girls has risen. The publication termed adolescent pregnancies "undesirable" due to the high infant mortality rate.

At a meeting on medical ethics held in East Berlin, a call was issued for physicians in the GDR to give women more detailed advice about potential abortions. It was asserted that many women do not have a sufficiently clear picture of the ramifications of such a decision. Usually, too little emphasis is placed on the fact that risks--especially with regard to having children at a later time--persist, despite all the modern perfection of surgical abortion.

Since 1972, abortion during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy has been permitted in the GDR, provided it is performed in a clinic. According to statements from East Berlin, 80,000 to 90,000 legal abortions are performed annually. Physicians in the GDR voiced varying degrees of concern about these high figures.

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